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U.N.O. IGNORES SOVIET ATTACK ON U.S.

Civil Lord Of Admiralty Flies To H.K.

London, Sept. 19.
The Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. W. J. (Stoker) Edwards, left for Hong Kong today aboard a BOAC flying boat.

The purpose of his visit was not disclosed officially but it is understood, however, that it may be in connection with the reported British Government intention to reduce the Far Eastern naval strength and the possible re-employment of Hong Kong as a naval base.—United Press.

Moslems Hurl Woman From Train

Karachi, Sept. 19.
A woman passenger today slapped the face of a Moslem who entered her compartment and started seizing jewellery as the train on which she was riding travelled between Shiparpursind and Jacobabad.

The Moslem and his three cronies promptly threw her off the moving train.

Two other passengers were also thrown off. Their fate is not known.

Between Andandun and Shindapur a railway traffic inspector was shot to death by a man dressed in naval uniform.

Fifty swords were discovered at the residence of a Pakistan official, who told the police he knew nothing of how they got there.

In another house nearby the police found 100 shotgun shells and continued their search for hidden weapons.

Meanwhile, in New Delhi, the Indian Government, replying to a statement by Sir Abdullah Zafarullah Khan, the Pakistan delegate to the United Nations, that a formal complaint might be lodged with the United Nations unless the Indian Government took steps to end the slaughter of Moslems today expressed readiness to leave the verdict on the Pakistan allegations to any impartial authority.

The All India Government statement denied the allegations by Sir Abdullah Zafarullah Khan that the Indian Government failed to discharge its responsibilities.

"The Government of India have never incited or countenanced any form of violence, by the community against another," the note said.—United Press and Reuter.

CHINA LINES UP WITH KREMLIN

New York, Sept. 19.
Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, China's Foreign Minister, disclosed today that China will line up with Russia in refusing the United States' invitation to an immediate 11-nation Japanese peace conference.

Dr. Wang, in an exclusive interview, said China must turn down the American plan for the same reason that Russia had rejected it—because the Big Four veto power is not included.

"China, having fought long and bitterly with Japan, could not go into a peace conference without some safeguard that her interests would be protected," said Dr. Wang.

Compromise
However, Dr. Wang said his Government will attempt to compromise between the Russian and United States positions by asking that the problem of the Japanese peace treaty be referred to the 11-nation Far Eastern Commission.

Russia flatly rejected the American plan with the observation that only a four-power conference of Russia, Britain, China and the United States could properly deal with the Japanese peace.

The American plan was to call for a 11-nation conference to draft a preliminary treaty.

Matters at the conference were to be decided by majority vote.

"Vishinsky To Get Silent Treatment"

Flushing (N.Y.), Sept. 19.
Soviet Russia's demand that the United States be branded guilty of "war mongering" and that the American Press be denied freedom to criticize Russia "on pain of criminal punishment" headed today for overwhelming United Nations rejection.

Immediate interpretation of the proposal by the Western Powers was that the Soviet would impose on them the same kind of controlled press and restraints on the freedom of speech existing within the Soviet Union.

"It would be completely contradictory of our concept of free press and free speech," one United States official said.

Soviet delegate Andrei Vishinsky himself could hardly have hoped for support from more than five United Nations members within the Soviet sphere for the resolution.

Implications
Firstly, it would publicly condemn the United States—to whom a large number of United Nations members are looking for economic aid and loans—as a swashbuckling atomic age "war-monger" spilling for and fomenting a third world war against the Soviet Union.

Secondly, it would accuse the United States of Greece, Turkey—the only three nations cited specifically in the resolution—as gross violators of the United Nations for tolerating and supporting "war-mongering" propaganda against the Soviet Union.

Thirdly, it would call upon the United States to destroy its atomic bombs at once—before international control of atomic energy is established and insist upon universal disarmament.

The general reaction to M. Vishinsky's slashing attack was that he overplayed his hand in a shocking manner.

Some believed he may have destroyed some of the support he might have counted on to fight U.S. Secretary of State Marshall's proposal to revamp the United Nations and, as Russia charges, abolish the Security Council and its veto for the Big Powers.

Caution
Many of the European nations were cautious to the extent of being visibly cool to General Marshall's proposal, notably Britain.

But M. Vishinsky's immoderate denunciation of the United States as "preparing for a new war" may cost him some possible United Nations support.

The Soviet delegate's speech eliminated whatever doubts there may have been in some quarters

that this Assembly is an all-out diplomatic war between the United States and Russia for moral leadership of the world.

Each accuses the other of trying to wreck the United Nations and of following policies that will lead to war.

Ignored
The United States probably will officially ignore Russia's sensational war-mongering attack in the UNO General Assembly yesterday and push forward with its proposal for overhauling the UNO peace machinery in the face of the Soviet Union's announced absolute opposition.

The bitter Russian blast, delivered in 3,000 angry words by Deputy Foreign Commissar Vishinsky, was described by ranking American delegates as "so fantastic" that it would "defeat itself and be written off in the country and elsewhere in the non-Communist world" as straight-out Russian propaganda.

Secretary of State George Marshall was being advised along this line by top members of his delegation, it was learned, and while a final delegation decision as to the next day's move has yet to be made it was authoritatively expected to call for silent treatment for Vishinsky.

Meanwhile, the General debate continued in the Assembly with the Soviet Union's smaller nation delegates on today's schedule.

Defence Moves
At the same time, America's new unified defence machinery went into operation abruptly on radioed orders from President Harry Truman.

Instructions sent by the President from the battleship bearing him home from the Rio de Janeiro conference on Western Hemisphere Security came as a surprise to many top-ranking officials.

President Truman himself said his decision to have James Forrestal sworn in as Secretary of Defence on Wednesday instead of waiting for the chief executive's return, as was originally planned, was because of the international situation.

Aides accompanying the American leader were quick to tell newsmen that President Truman had no particular development in mind when he said the international situation prompted his decision.

The Presidential press secretary told newsmen that the Chief Executive was thinking only of the "whole general international situation."

That situation includes such problems as diplomatic arguments with Russia in UNO conflicting interests between the USSR and western powers in the Balkans and elsewhere, America's pledge to aid democracies in resisting Communist aggression and the United States' sharply depleted military strength.—United Press and Associated Press.

(See Text of Vishinsky Speech—Page 5)

The Weather

Pressure remains high over China, the Eastern Sea and Japan. Depressions are located over the Gulf of Tonkin, SW Philippines and to the E of Luzon.

Today's Forecast—Fresh E wind, weather cloudy with scattered morning rain.

Yesterday's Weather—
Maximum: 83.3 deg. Fah.
Minimum: 74.4 deg. Fah.
Sunshine: 1.8 hours.
Rainfall: Nil. Total since Jan. 1—222.1 mm.—29.37 inches as against average of 185.4 mm.—23.41 inches.

Readings at 10 a.m.
Baro. at msl.: 1013.4, 1013.4 m.h.
Equal: 29.9, 29.9 inches.
Rel. Humidity: 77, 71 %
Dew Point: 71, 71 deg. F.
Wind Direction: E, E
Wind Force: 14, 16 knots.

They'll Figure In U.N.O. Crisis



Behind The Scenes

Here are men who will play a big part in the present U.N.O. dispute (above) British Foreign Minister Bevin with French Ambassador Massigli (below) Russia's Gromyko with U.S.S.R. Military attaches.

—A Photos.

U.S. Doubts Of Sterling Values

London, Sept. 19.
Government sources said today that Britain has no intention of reducing the value of the pound within the foreseeable future but informed Americans here remained unconvinced.

The authorities are seeking to spike persistent rumours in British financial quarters that the Government intended to reduce the pound below \$4.50 to make British products cheaper in the world market.

Treasury sources said these advantages would be more than offset by the increased prices which Britain would have to pay for imports.

American financial circles here said circumstances are beyond Government control and ultimately may force down the value of the pound.

They pointed to the continued decline in the "free" value of the pound in New York where it is worth less than \$4—and questioned how long this country could continue to reclaim sterling at the official rate in view of her dwindling dollar resources and continuing import-export gap.—United Press.

Vietnamese Reject French Proposals

In Hong Kong last night, the Viet Nam National United Front—a combine of seven different political parties—refused to accept the peace propositions made by France on September 10.

At the same time, Nguyen Huu Tran, President of the United Front, sent telegrams to Britain's Prime Minister, President Truman of the United States, President Chiang Kai-shek of China and other leaders, appealing for support in the "struggle for national independence."

A cable was also sent to French leaders in Paris asking the French people to cause a revision of the conditions broadcast by the French High Commissioner in Indo-China, M. Emile Bollaert, from Hanoi.

Declaration

The declaration read: "Whereas the peace propositions of the French Government broadcast by M. Bollaert, High Commissioner for France in Indo-China, on 10th September, 1947, cannot be used as a basis for establishing a lasting peace in Viet Nam; "Whereas, so far as the French Union is concerned, the narrow conception of

"(1) To refuse to accept the peace propositions made by France in the Bollaert speech on September 10, 1947; " (2) To appeal to the French people for adopting another Vietnamese policy which should be more in accordance with their ideals of Justice and Liberty; " (3) To reiterate this Front's full confidence in the Emperor Bao Dai; " (4) To appeal to the Viet Nam people to strengthen their ranks in the struggle for national unity and independence; " (5) To appeal to world-wide democratic peoples to give Viet Nam people wholehearted support for the quest of ideals of justice and liberty; " (6) To appeal to democratic powers and United Nations to intervene in the Franco-Vietnamese issues so as to bring about a lasting peace in Viet Nam."

The Telegrams

The telegram sent to the Prime Minister of Britain read: "We refuse to accept the peace propositions made by the French Government in the speech of M. Bollaert, High Commissioner in Indo-China, on September 10, 1947, because they disregard the principles of the Atlantic Charter. We ask you to intervene in the Franco-Vietnamese issues so as to bring about a lasting peace in Viet Nam."

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(Continued on Page 12)

Tramway Men Decide To Defer Walk-Out

EMPLOYERS LIFT PAY INCREASE OFFERS

The threatened strike of tramway workers, originally scheduled for this morning, will not take place. The men decided last night to postpone action pending further negotiations.

The decision was reached at a mass meeting of the workers, held at the club premises last night to hear a report from their delegates, who had been in conference with the management from 2.30 to 6.03 p.m. yesterday at the Labour Office.

The delegates reported that following long discussions, the employers raised their pay increase offer to 50 percent on existing basic wage for skilled workers, motormen, and conductors; and 30 percent for grille attendants and coolies.

At meetings held the last two days the rate of increase to be demanded has been fixed at 120 percent, with several other subsidiary conditions.

Talks between the Kowloon men and their management are scheduled for Monday.

Daily Rates

The rates of daily pay for these categories of workmen before the present demand for an increase were: Mechanical and skilled workers \$2.70; motormen \$2.25; conductors \$1.875; grille attendants \$1.75; heavy-work coolies \$1.175 and light-work coolies \$1.012.

At the meeting on Monday the Company agreed to raise these rates to \$3.01, \$3.14, \$2.60, \$1.20, \$1.44 and \$1.28 respectively. Those the men flatly rejected.

At yesterday's parley the employers raised the rates to \$4.05, \$3.37, \$2.81, \$1.22, \$1.53 and \$1.32 respectively.

The Company also agreed to two of the men's other demands, viz., a day off per week and same rehabilitation allowance for all workers irrespective of grade, except apprentices which will be less.

The employers' latest offer was submitted to the meeting for consideration.

Ballot

It was decided that each category of workers should seek a ballot from among its own members to decide on whether to accept or to reject the offer.

In the latter case, what minimum rates would be acceptable.

The ballot is to be completed by tomorrow afternoon when a further mass meeting would be held and negotiations would be resumed with the management on Monday.

The temper of the men was much milder last night when it was known that the management had made an increase in their offer to the men.

Immediately after the meeting ended, the men collected in groups outside in the street to discuss what they should ballot by Sunday.

Bus Threat

Employees of the China Bus Company, who held two mass meetings yesterday, will be meeting the management again today for new talks on their pay increase demand.

The men are not in a good mood, and if the result of today's talk is not satisfactory, action may be taken to enforce their demand.

Meanwhile, employees of the Kowloon Motor Bus Company have joined in the demand for more pay.

At meetings held the last two days the rate of increase to be demanded has been fixed at 120 percent, with several other subsidiary conditions.

Talks between the Kowloon men and their management are scheduled for Monday.

Hurricane Threat To New Orleans

New Orleans, Sept. 19.
The roaring ten-day-old hurricane swirled into Louisiana today and the city of New Orleans is in a state of emergency for storms of destructive force.

Winds of "full hurricane force"—75 miles an hour or more—struck Burwood, La., near the mouth of the Mississippi River about seven miles below New Orleans just before dawn.

It was the same storm which cut a 550,000,000 path of destruction across Florida earlier in the week. Unless it deviates sharply from its course the hurricane will strike New Orleans mid-morning, according to the Weather Bureau.

Army trucks with loud speakers awakened the 4,600 persons living in the wartime housing erected along Lake Pontchartrain before dawn and took them to the community centre and two public schools.—United Press.

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Main Tokyo Area Escapes Floods

Tokyo, Sept. 19.
The main part of Tokyo was believed to be safe from the flood tonight as two swollen rivers, running a parallel course through the north-east suburbs spilled into lowlying areas on the way to Tokyo Bay.

Three Tokyo wards got a good ducking from flooding of the Arakawa and Tone rivers after the retaining embankment between them gave way and the Edo dykes were dynamited, but loss of life in the city was believed to be small. One report said seven lives were lost.

Delayed reports showed that the Saitama Prefecture, just north of Tokyo, was the hardest hit.

After four days it was still eight feet under water over an area of 62 square miles in northern Saitama as the river receded by 18 inches.

Families have been evacuated from north-east Tokyo in the last 24 hours. The Japanese Welfare Ministry estimated that 50,000 will be evacuating.

A SCAP source estimated that midnight will be the danger not yet run is course, an hour for Tokyo because the Naka is expected to overflow its banks at several points and possibly the dykes will not be able to hold.

Flood waters have reached houses inundated or destroyed and the Kanamachi railway station where the water is more than six feet deep. The Tokyo flood, associated Press.

The Casualties

The unofficial casualty toll reached 5,015 on Friday and fresh reports from the north of Tokyo said that one million Japanese were marooned there.

The "Mainichi" carried totally unconfirmed reports that the estimated deaths in Saitama and Gunma totalled 1,600 with another 600 known dead in Northern Honshu.

The paper said the estimated number of injured and missing totalled 2,745.

The Welfare Ministry's official figures—admittedly a day late—were 644 dead; 481 injured; 1,902 missing—a total of 3,027, or a slight increase over the previous total of 2,889.

The worst disaster, which has been held up as a course, was the Naka, which has exceeded last year's deadly tidal wave earthquake in Central Japan when 1,854 were officially reported able to hold.

Yuda also reported 350,001 houses inundated or destroyed and 670,000 acres of rice paddies where the water is more than six feet deep. The Tokyo flood, associated Press.



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Gallup Poll To Check-Up On Radio Rediffusion

By MARGARET BRADBURY

Five per cent of Hong Kong's one and a half million residential population are taking part in a Gallup poll this week which aims to find out whether a new method of radio programme reception would be successful if introduced in the Colony.

In the form of 10,000 pre-paid postcards printed in English and Chinese, the public are being asked for their reaction, favourable or otherwise, to the system of rediffusion—the relaying of broadcast programmes by wire instead of the usual wireless transmission.

The Broadcast Relay Service (Oversound) Ltd., a British concern with headquarters in London, is at present negotiating with the authorities for permission to establish this service in Hong Kong.

At the moment, more than 100,000 homes in England and Wales are receiving the service.

The Process

Explaining the principles of rediffusion yesterday, the Company's representative in Hong Kong said: "The home of each subscriber to the system is supplied with a loudspeaker which is connected by direct wire to the amplifying station."

The loudspeaker is equipped with volume control and a selective switch enabling the listener to turn to programme A, B or C, thus giving him a choice of which programme he wishes to hear.

In Hong Kong there would be at least two or possibly three being relayed at all times.

"It is not possible at this time," said the representative, "to state the exact charges which would be made to subscribers in Hong Kong, but it is estimated that they would range from six to eight dollars per month."

The focal point of the rediffusion system is the Central Amplifier Station, which is established as near as possible to the centre of the area to be served.

In addition, a receiving station is established at a point outside the built-up area, where reception conditions have been proved to be the best obtainable and here the aerial array is erected including specially designed receiving equipment to cover all broadcast bands.

The Input

The Central Control receives its input of programmes from several sources.

First, the foreign broadcast through the receiving station—and in Hong Kong the most important of these would probably be London, Canton, Manila, America and New Delhi.

The second source of programmes would be provided by Broadcast Relay's own studios in Hong Kong where libraries of recorded programmes would be maintained and "live" broadcasts employing local or visiting talent.

A third source of programmes would be ZBW and ZBK broadcasts which would be relayed as one of the programmes of the system during the hours that they are on the air.

Perhaps the main point of interest concerning rediffusion in Hong Kong claimed by the British representative is that when programmes are brought to the listener in this method, interference, fading and distortion are eliminated.

Neither weather conditions, nor static due to traffic buses or other electric machinery, can affect the programme.

Neither is there any risk of interference from programmes broadcast on a nearby waveband.

Irritation

Every listener to a radio set knows the irritation of that occasional background of music when he is listening to a talk, or of a talk when he is trying to listen to music.

It compels him to turn the tuning knob and though this may get rid of the interference, it also narrows the frequency band of the programme to which he is listening and further distorts the quality of the voice or instrument he wants to hear.

Reception by wire therefore gives a definite advantage on this particular point.

On the other hand, the enthusiastic person whose delight is to "twiddle a knob" and get American Europe and other places at will cannot be satisfied by a system that necessarily limits his choice of programmes to two and three at a time.

However, the Broadcast Relay representative here said yesterday: "It has been our experience that many radio set owners subscribe to rediffusion as well simply because of the clarity of reception."

"Rediffusion gives an even reproduction of audio-frequencies between 50 and 100,000 cycles per second which is much superior to the range of the ordinary receiving set."

In Britain

In Britain, the Broadcast Relay's programmes selected for relaying are routed through Central Control, where they are monitored, amplified and passed on to subscribers.

They may go direct to nearby subscribers over the Company's own line, called a "service feeder" or they may be passed on over Post Office or private

lines to Sub-Amplifier Stations, from which other service feeders radiate.

Thirdly, they may be carried at high voltage to distant transmitters, where the voltage is stepped down to service level, and from which again other service feeders bear them to their destination in private homes.

Whichever method is employed—and usually all are employed simultaneously—Central Control is in complete charge of every programme at every stage.

The operator on duty there can monitor not only the input from the local broadcasting station, the receiving station or the company's own studio, but also the output from each substation and each home in his area.

Thus he knows just that each subscriber is receiving.

Women Not Eager To Join Juries

Not a single woman has yet come forward to register for Jury Service, the "China Mail" learned yesterday.

A Bill making women eligible for jury service was passed almost two months ago.

It is understood, however, that the authorities concerned will shortly send out circulars asking women to send in their names for inclusion in the jury register.

All women with sufficient knowledge of English to understand and follow proceedings in Court are liable for Service.

Women jurors will probably appear in the Supreme Court for the first time in the Colony during the next Criminal Sessions.

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No Approval Yet For Rehab. Loan To H.K.

Approval of a public loan in Hong Kong to meet Government rehabilitation expenditure has not yet come from London, the "China Mail" learned authoritatively yesterday.

Meanwhile, draft legislation covering the proposed loan has been completed but is subject to alterations which may become necessary by the time London's approval is received.

Rehabilitation expenditure up to the end of 1947-48 financial year was originally estimated at \$200,487,000.

GRIM TALE OF HORRORS WHEN JAPS SANK "BEHAR"

Tales, reminiscent of the days when pirates roamed the high seas, capturing vessels and making their captives "walk the plank," were unfolded in the course of the War Crimes trial of Rear Admiral Sakonju Naomasa and Captain Mayazumi Haruo, which commenced before No. 5 War Crimes Court yesterday.

Sakonju and Mayazumi, like a trust was made into the heart charged with committing a war crime, in that on the high seas at or about midnight of 18/19th March 1944, Sakonju, as Commanding Officer of the 16th Squadron, South-west Area Fleet, and Mayazumi, as Officer-in-Command of H.L.J.M.S. "Tone", were in violation of the laws and usages of war, together concerned in the killing of approximately 65 survivors from the sinking of the British m.v. "Behar", being members of the crew or passengers on the vessel.

The Court comprises Lieut. Col. R. C. Laming (President), Major R. S. Butterfield, and Lieut. Comdr. J. E. D. Smith, R.N. (Members).

Major J. T. N. Cross is the Prosecuting Officer.

Sakonju is being defended by Mr. Kotani Isao, while Mr. Sakai Yusuke is appearing for Mayazumi. Both defending counsel are being assisted by Lieut. D. C. Banfield in an Advisory capacity.

Major Cross said: "This case is concerned with a particularly dastardly crime committed on the high seas."

"As the evidence is produced and the details unfolded, your minds may well go back to happenings of 200 years or more ago, when pirates roamed the high seas, capturing vessels and making the poor unfortunate captured on these vessels 'walk the plank'."

"As is well known to you, even in those days such acts were viewed with horror and the men who committed them outlawed by all civilized countries."

"In this case, we have a revival of these piratical methods. On March 16, 1944, the first accused, Sakonju, ordered the second accused, Mayazumi, to 'dispose' of all but 15 of the 111 survivors of the m.v. 'Behar', which the 'Tone' had sunk some days before."

"Mayazumi accepted this order and on March 18, 1944, at about 1700 hours (Tokyo Time), informed Lieut. Ishiyama of the order, instructing him to take charge of the execution and detailed the method to be used."

"At 2200 hours (Tokyo Time), Mayazumi went to the quarter deck of his ship and ordered Ishiyama to commence the execution, which order Ishiyama obeyed."

After detailing the events leading up to the cold-blooded mass murder, Major Cross said: "The execution took three hours to complete. Just before the 'Tone' reached the Banka Straits, Ishiyama reported to Mayazumi that he had completed the task allotted to him."

"To carry out the execution, the victims were first knocked unconscious. A sword was then used to cut the jugular vein and

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Jap Doctor Made Hospital Torture Chamber

Evidence of "cruel and bizarre" medical experiments on Allied prisoners of war at the Shinagawa camp in Tokyo by Hisakichi Tokuda, Japanese army doctor, was given at Tokuda's trial in Yokohama by Dr. A. W. Dawson-Grove, of Hong Kong.

Dr. Dawson-Grove, who was a Surgeon-Lieutenant in the H.K.R.N.V.M., was one of the doctors at Shinagawa camp, a camp for sick prisoners. He was in charge of T.B. cases.

The indictment against Tokuda says the Japanese doctor turned the hospital camp into a "veritable medieval torture chamber."

"Experiments"

Tokuda, it was stated, dreamed of becoming a great Japanese scientist, and carried out numerous medical experiments on P.O.W.s.

He injected them with a rosy bean solution—treatment absolutely without medical precedent, causing shock, severe vomiting and convulsions, followed by deaths in a few days.

On one occasion, after the crematorium had been bombed, a prisoner of war died of T.B.

Permission to cremate the body in a field far from the camp was denied, and the prisoners were forced to cremate the body in the hospital ground proper, placing the body on a 'spit' just as if they were barbecuing beef.

Tokuda was also charged with using the "Mokusa" treatment—a medieval 'cure' by which a powder was placed on the patient's skin and then ignited, the patient being held down while he writhed and howled with pain.

RING FOUND

A jade ring was found on a bathing beach on Sunday, Sept. 14, and is now held by police, pending claim by the owner who should communicate with the Director of Criminal Investigation, Police Headquarters, Hong Kong.

A former United States Ambassador, Mr. William C. Bullitt, left Shanghai by air early yesterday for Hong Kong and India.

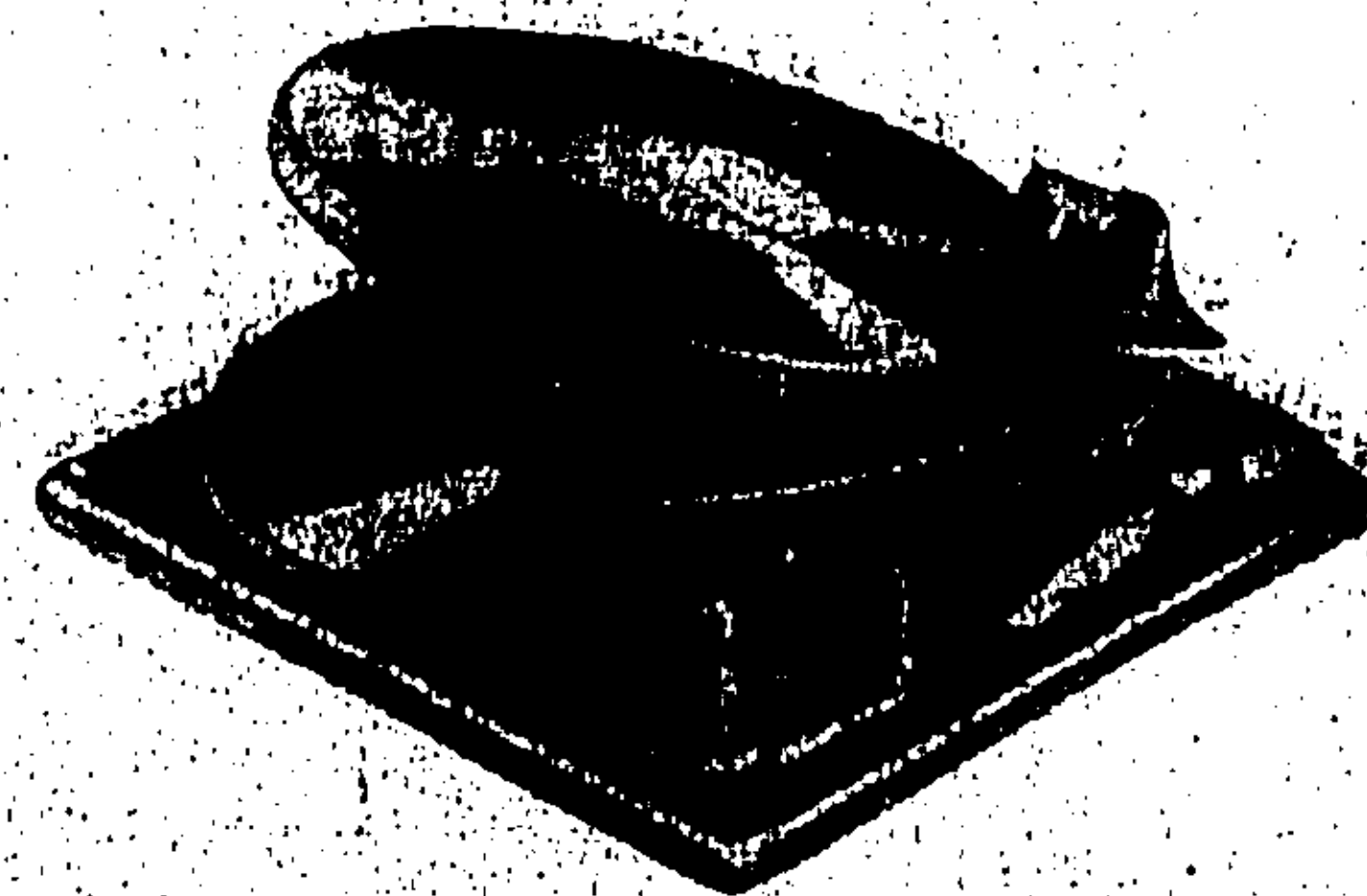
China, after several weeks of investigations in various parts of China to gather material for articles to be published by Life magazine. He has travelled extensively and has visited Manchuria and Formosa—Reuter.

The Venerable Lokanatha, Italian Buddhist priest, will deliver a public sermon on "Buddhism, the Religion of Scientific Reason," at 2 p.m. tomorrow at Lady Ho Tung Temple, 16 Shan Kwong Road, Happy Valley. At 7 p.m. on Monday another sermon will be made on "Self-conquest by Means of Truth."

CORRECTION

In our account of the case in which Noble Flursbush was unsuccessfully sued by Mrs. Sthy Balcester for alleged desertion and failure to support, it was stated that the applicant claimed that the last payment made to her was \$380 in January after which defendant refused to support her. The account failed to bring out that this version of events was contradicted and that it was insisted that the applicant, after receiving two months' allowance, refused to receive the further payments which were tendered. The omission is regretted.

Introducing The Latest In Automatic Record Changers! WEBSTER RECORD CHANGER



MODEL 55—plays twelve 10" or ten 12" records, 14" mounting base, automatic shut-off after the last record is played.

MODEL 50—plays twelve 10" or ten 12" records, overall dimension, 12" x 12" x 9".

BOTH MODELS ARE EQUIPPED WITH ASTATIC L73 HEAT AND HUMIDITY RESISTING CARTRIDGES!

THE ASTATIC L73 high temperature pick-up Cartridge has been accepted and used by the American Army and Navy. In thorough tests it withstood the worst tropical conditions in Pacific island jungles. The higher the impedance of the circuit, the better the response.

CHINA TRADERS, LTD.

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22285

Watercress Farmers Protest On Ban

Farmers whose watercress crops were destroyed by Health Department told Press representatives yesterday that they were ready to take their case to Sir Alexander Grantham, the Governor, if no satisfaction is obtained from the Health authorities.

Yesterday a delegation of four farmers visited Dr. G.A.C. Herklotz, Development Secretary, to plead for lifting of the ban on the growing of watercress in the Shumshuipei, Shek Kip Mei and Ta Ku Ling areas.

The delegation was told that the Development Secretary had nothing to do with the banning of watercress cultivation. The action was taken by the Health Department.

The farmers' representatives were also assured that the Development Secretary would assist the affected farmers to find alternative crops so as not to let the land become idle.

Talking to pressmen, farmers said that watercress could also be cultivated in dry beds and that alternative methods could be found to cultivate the vegetable which would not conflict with Health regulations.

The farmers intend to send a delegation to see the Director of Medical Services, Dr. New-

KOREAN TRADE IN HANDS OF HK. MERCHANTS

Hong Kong trade with Korea was spot-lighted for the first time since the reoccupation by Mr. J. J. Cowperthwaite, Director of Hong Kong's Department of Supplies, Trade and Industry, in a talk to the Anglo-Chinese Economic Association in the Gloucester Dining Room yesterday afternoon.

The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Mr. A. V. Chen, who said it was the first of a series of weekly get-togethers the Association was holding for the promotion of closer economic ties between the Chinese and the British.

Mr. Cowperthwaite said that he was unable to express any opinion on trade prospects between Hong Kong and Korea, or to give an account of the contraband trade that had been going on.

Official Move

The first official move to get post-war trade started between Korea and Hong Kong was made in December 1946, when Lieut. Cowan, of the U.S. Military Government in Korea, came down to Hong Kong to look into the possibilities of exchanging goods between the two places.

Hong Kong was well known for its large entrepot trade, and it was felt that it could supply many commodities that Korea might require, in exchange for such raw materials that she could ship as in exchange, such as pine-apples, raw silk, tungsten manganese, etc.

Korea, however, was technically still enemy territory, and no private dealings between individuals could be allowed. Trade could be done only on a government-to-government basis.

After consultation with the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, it was decided that though any trade between the two places would be dangerous in appearance.

In the absence of any official exchange, any goods shipped out of Hong Kong would be more or less on a barter basis, the proceeds of sale, if and when the goods are sold, to be applied towards purchase of goods for importation into Hong Kong.

There were prospects of success in setting up business along these lines through government channels.

A Mission

It was accordingly agreed that the Korean Military Government should set up a commercial mission in Hong Kong.

Lieut. Cowan returned to Korea, and three months later brought back his Government's ratification to the arrangement.

The agreement provided for payments to be made in Hong

Kong dollars and accounts to be kept by the S.T.I. Sales were to be made by the Korean Mission here to Hong Kong merchants subject to S.T.I. consent. It was also provided that in the event of goods for shipment either way, ships were to be found to carry them at freight rates to be arranged.

However, difficulties of communication proved a big snag. All communications had to go through Naval channels, and there was no telling when and how long they would get through.

Chinese Enterprise

But songs in the official wheel did not deter enterprising Chinese merchants from taking fullest advantage of trade prospects.

They chartered ships in Hong Kong to load in Macao goods sent across from here, and had them shipped to Korea. Large profits accrued to merchants embarking on these ventures.

As far as the Hong Kong Government was concerned, nothing was or could be done to curb these activities. The Government did impose import and export control on trade with Korea, but these restrictions were easily circumvented.

In this way, a considerable volume of trade was done on a trader-to-trader basis, and the traders made an immense profit at the expense of Korea, which could have been avoided if the business was done on a government-to-government basis.

While this illicit business was flourishing, word came through that the first consignment of Korean goods shipped on a government-to-government basis was being brought to Hong Kong by one of the contraband steamers.

The Hong Kong authorities felt embarrassed, but there was nothing that could be done about it.

The steamer discharged its contraband cargo in Macao, and came to Hong Kong empty.

Hong Kong cargo, consisting of two million dollars worth of valuable goods, eventually arrived from Macao in an unescorted junk.

The cargo was at once dumped into the Hong Kong Bank. This was the one and only cargo received on Government account and it has not yet been sold.

In the absence of funds available from the proceeds, nothing was bought in Hong Kong for shipping back to Korea.

Trade between Hong Kong and Korea changed since July, following the lifting of restrictions in Great Britain on trade with Korea. It is now possible for private firms and individuals to trade direct with merchants in Korea.

Exchange Short

The main difficulty now is the shortage of foreign exchange in Korea, and in Hong Kong there is a similar shortage of a certain type of foreign exchange.

New arrangements in Korea provided for merchants to make contracts with merchants abroad for import and export on a barter basis or through the designated official exchange banks, which at present are the National City Bank of New York and the Chase Bank.

Due to Hong Kong's shortage of US dollars, a request has been put through to Korea to allow payment in Sterling and also to allow banks, other than the National City and the Chase Bank, to handle all exchange, but so far no reply has been received.

"As the situation now stands I am unable to give any forecast of future trade with Korea. In the past we had a lot of goods here which could not be got elsewhere, and that was of course an incentive. That ad-

What Happened In The Courts

The Wizard Didn't Know His Own Strength

A wizard, Wong San, claiming not to know his own strength, struck 18-year-old Chang Wong in the stomach causing him to be hospitalized for two days.

Mr. Conklin of Central Court yesterday sentenced wizard Wong to a \$50 fine.

Chang said that he accidentally hit Wong's wife with a water bucket when he was trying to get water from a street fountain. The woman cried out and Wong mistaking it for a fight, struck Chang to defend his wife. "I didn't mean to hit him so hard," Wong said, "but I'm sure there was a fight going on."

Chang was ordered by Mr. Conklin to be bailed over in \$25 for six months.

CLUSTERING COOLIES

The crowd of coolies clustering round the Peninsula Hotel entrance to the Airlines office have been the cause of numerous complaints by the Airlines, and a real headache to the Police.

The coolies poster air passengers about carrying their baggage. Repeated warnings by the Police have been ignored.

Three of them were arrested on Thursday and appeared before Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday charged, under Ordinance 40 of 1932 section 3 as 20, with obstruction.

On the application of Inspector J. Orem, Chan Shun-ki, Ng Chun-fung and Chan Wai were ordered to be expelled from the Colony.

ARMED ROBBERIES

Lau Ping-sang alias Ngau Tei, and Li Cheung, who pleaded guilty to charges of robbery by two or more and possession of arms and ammunition, were each sentenced to eight years' imprisonment with hard labour and 12 strokes of the cane by Mr. Justice T. J. Gould (Additional Judge), at the Supreme Court yesterday.

Wong Tai-mui, who was charged together with Lau and Li, on the charge of possession of arms and ammunition, was found not guilty by a jury and discharged.

Cheung Hon-leung was yesterday found guilty by a jury on a charge of armed robbery by two or more and sentenced to 21 months' imprisonment with hard labour and nine strokes of the cane by Mr. Justice E. H. Williams (Pulne Judge), at the Supreme Court yesterday. Mr. Justice Williams said that he was taking a more lenient view on account of accused's youth.

GERMAN WORKS CLOSED

Berlin, Sept. 18. The Astorian Optical Works in the United States sector of Berlin, six of whose directors and managers are facing American charges of having sold war materials to the Russians, have been closed down with immediate effect on orders of the United States Military Government.

Cleaners and watchmen may enter the works in future only with the consent of the United States Military Government. The Free German Trade Unions have begun negotiations with the Military Government to safeguard the interests of workers, but the outcome is not yet known.—Reuter.

Advantage has now been lost. The future lies very much in the hands of the merchants," concluded the speaker.

She Saw A Shadow In Her Room

In her room at 4.45 a.m. on Thursday, Li Tin saw a shadow.

The shadow ran out to her room on the third floor and started to climb up a rope to the roof, she said.

Li followed and grabbed the feet of the shadow, calling to her neighbours to help.

While the neighbours held the shadow, she summoned a constable, who found a pen and pencil, a belt and \$10 worth of clothing on the thief.

Deciding to change his plea from "not guilty" to "guilty" in the middle of the case before Mr. Conklin of Central Court, Wong Fuk yesterday admitted that he was the shadow.

Previously convicted of entering a dwelling house with the intent of theft, the shadow was sentenced to eight months' hard labour.

MAH-JONGG THEFT

Chan Hung, 29, was sentenced to one year's hard labour by Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday for aiding and abetting in the theft of a mah-jongg set on Sept. 8.

Defective Sub-Inspector Baker, prosecuting, stated that a Chinese called Chan Sau-tai's shop at Temple Street and asked her to deliver a mah-jongg set to 5 Temple Street ground floor.

When she arrived at the address, said DSI Baker, he noticed accused sitting on a stool outside the door. He followed her in.

Next morning when she called for the set, Chan found the occupants and the mah-jongg gone. Accused was arrested by PC 932 as he was running away from 386 Shanghai Street on Sept. 17 after he had made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain a mah-jongg set from Pang Shu.

SMUGGLED CYCLES

The record seizure of contraband cargo on the a.s. Hong Sang on Thursday included some 50 bicycles, one of which was claimed by a passenger yesterday.

The man was charged with attempting to export unmanifested cargo and allowed bail of \$50.

HAWKERS SEIZED

Twenty-eight hawkers were rounded up by the Shamshui Police on Thursday. Fines of \$30 each were imposed on 25, and bail of \$35 each forfeited by three when the cases were called before Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr at Kowloon yesterday. S.I. Howarth prosecuted.

Charged with preparing and possession of opium, Mak Yau, widow, and Mak Cheung, hawker, were sentenced to six months' imprisonment when they pleaded guilty before Mr. F. X. d'Almada at Central yesterday.

On being sentenced, defendants claimed that they had young children to look after and requested a fine instead. "Very well," said the magistrate, "\$2,000."

RADIO

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on 2 frequencies of 835 kilocycles from 12.30 to 2.00 p.m. and 5.30 to 11.00 p.m., and also on 9.32 megacycles in the 31 metre band from 12.30 to 1.15, 7.30 to 8.30 and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.
12.42 p.m.—Mantovani and His Orchestra.
12.47 p.m.—Maxine Sullivan (Vocal) Milt Herts (Organ) and Joe Green (Xylophone).
1.00 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.
1.10 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.
1.15 p.m.—Hilmy Korakovi, "Capriccio Espagnole," London Symphony Orch.
1.30 p.m.—Studio "Unit Requests" Bill Vicary, Gillingham, I.C. Land Forces.
2.00 p.m.—London Relay: World News.
2.10 p.m.—London Relay: World News (Continued).
2.15 p.m.—Studio Celeste Oiler.
2.20 p.m.—Personality Interview: Deborah Kerr.
2.30 p.m.—London Playhouse: "I See a Dark Stranger" with Deborah Kerr, Trevor Howard and Raymond Huntley.
2.40 p.m.—B.C. Transcription Service: "The Marchers".
2.45 p.m.—Operatic "Alto".
2.55 p.m.—Chaplin: "The Sympathizer" Bal. in London: Palhammole Orch.
3.00 p.m.—London Relay: News.
3.10 p.m.—Weather Report.
3.11 p.m.—"Cabaret" and Dance Music.
3.50 p.m.—Close Down.

UNEASY TOPIC OF SINO-BRITISH RELATIONS

The "controversial" topic of the legacy of Sino-British relations formed the subject of an address to the club last night by Mr. Ma Man-fai.

Mr. Ma referred to the general structure of China at the time the British first came to the country, when all foreigners were classified as "barbarians" and Western and Chinese concepts of conduct were totally dissimilar.

The speaker referred to the Opium War as "the most tragic event in the entire course of Sino-British relationships."

"Hong Kong in the early days flourished, and although it once had learned societies these lacked patronage, and the community drifted towards material things, with great commercial enterprises and industries, and yet in that prosperous community, the University, the show-piece as it were of British intellectual effort, has struggled continuously to balance its budget."

Mr. Ma mentioned the influence of the Hong Kong College of Medicine on Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the material and hygienic benefits and examples of Western conveniences and amenities in the Colony.

Chinese Blame

Chinese officials, said the speaker, blamed others for China's defects while the average Chinese was brought up in an intensely nationalistic atmosphere but he thought there was not much bitterness to break down and that when a self-respecting policy was developed it would build up friendship and cordiality.

"Democratic government has been promised in Hong Kong, but democracy is not merely the power to vote; democracy cannot be complete without social and economic democracy, public utilities should be maintained for the benefit of the community as a whole, education should bring out the best of every student, with a long programme, when the culture, the arts, the science, the moral uplift, and the civic spirit of the West will help to inspire every citizen, when money from trade, industry and taxation will go back to the people, in a real step forward towards the goal that is the great objective of Colonial government."

Over Emphasis

"From the West, the Chinese could have found emancipation from China's past over-emphasis of the mind and could have struck the noble middle course, but they have become apt pupils at money making. Four hundred and fifty million such pupils would be a world menace. With the withdrawal of the foreigners from Shanghai and other places in China, Hong Kong is provided with the opportunity to show the Chinese, by precept and example, what the West can do, the success of which should contribute to the happiness and good fortune of China and Britain in particular."

U.S. Bombers Over Yugoslavia

Belgrade, Sept. 18. Tanha, the official Yugoslav news agency, today alleged that United States bombers have flown over Yugoslav territory and over the free territory of Trieste since the Italian peace treaty came into force on Monday.

Referring to the alleged incidents as "a brutal violation of the decisions of the peace treaty," Tanjug stated: "This manner of flying over the frontier recalls the provocations of the Greek Monarcho-Fascist forces and their method of provoking frontier incidents."—Reuter.

CHINESE BATTLE DESPATCHES

Peiping, Sept. 18. Chinese press despatches said today that Communist forces attacked two railroad stations on the Tientsin-Mukden line threatening rail communications between Manchuria and North China.

The despatches said the two towns under attack were Hincheng, 60 miles north of the Great Wall pass of Shanhaikwan, and Sulichung, half-way between Hincheng and Shanhaikwan.

Nationalist quarters in Manchuria speculated on a Red offensive between now and October since attacks on this railroad usually precede Communist attacks in Manchuria.—United Press.

TRIED TO CASH CHEQUE HE FOUND

Chu Chi-fai, a 21-year-old Chinese male, was handed over to the Police by the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation yesterday when he attempted to cash a cheque for \$46,500 drawn on the Bank by a Mr. Walker living at the Hong Kong Hotel.

Chu was said to have picked up the cheque in the vicinity of the China Emporium about noon yesterday.

The Director of Public Works announces that as from Monday, the public dump South of Island Road to the East of Aberdeen will be closed. A new dump for earth and building debris will be opened from the same date, on the South side of Island Road, West of Aberdeen Dock. Permits to dump here may be obtained, free of charge, on application to the Executive Engineer in charge of Roads and Tunnels, Public Works Department, Lower Albert Road. Dumping without a permit is prohibited.

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Soong Made Governor Of Kwangtung

Nanking, Sept. 18. Dr. T. V. Soong, former Premier, was officially appointed Governor of Kwangtung Province at an Executive Yuan meeting this morning.

He succeeds Dr. Lo Cho-ying, who is to receive another Government post.

Dr. Soong has led a life of retirement for the past eight months since his resignation from the Premiership in the midst of sharp criticisms of the Government's economic policies.

The critics had placed on him the responsibility for the Government's inability to check the country's economic distress.

Dismissed

At the same time, the Executive Yuan ordered CNRA Deputy Director C. M. Li to be relieved of his job after recommending last week that criminal charges be filed against him on the basis of "evidence gathered by its irregularities."

An investigation followed the accusations of irregularities against Li by former CNRA employers.—Reuter and Associated Press.



POP

AM I AS BEAUTIFUL AS I WAS POP?

YES, DEAR! BUT IT COSTS A LITTLE MORE

—AND IT TAKES A LITTLE LONGER!

All so natural

Opening To-day!

The Dairy Farm Soda Fountain Snack Bar

REPULSE BAY BEACH

A Modern & Attractive Rendezvous Designed for Your Pleasure, Where You Can Enjoy—

- MORNING & AFTERNOON TEA & COFFEE.
- FRESH CUT & TOASTED SANDWICHES.
- DELICIOUS WAFFLES & HOT CAKES.
- FRANKFURTERS (HOT-DOG-IN-A-ROLL).
- HOT HAMBURGER SANDWICHES
- COLD SALADS OR GRILLS.
- ICE CREAM SODAS, SUNDAES.
- MALTED MILK, MILK SHAKES.
- COLD FRUIT DRINKS.

The Dairy Farm Beach Service is At Your Service!

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20 WORDS \$2 FOR ONE
INSERTION PREPAID. \$1
FOR EACH ADDITIONAL
INSERTION. ADDITIONAL
WORDS 10 CTS. PER WORD
PER INSERTION.

\$2

Replies are awaiting at our
offices for Box Nos: 308, 310, 312.

WANTED KNOWN

PING KEE, Tailor and Dress-
maker, 40, D'Almeida Street,
wishes to remind his pre-war
customers and friends that he is
now open for business at the above
address.

TUITION GIVEN

SHANGHAI FASHION SCHOOL.
Cutting and Sewing lessons. Morn-
ing, afternoon and after-office
classes. Inquiries: (Mondays,
Wednesdays, Fridays) 3, Cameron
Road, Kowloon.

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Beauty Problems—your Per-
manent Waves, Shampoo, Seta
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Pedicure to Beten's expert
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THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Re: Offer of 600,000 shares
of \$10 each at par in the
proportion of 2 new shares
for every 5 issued shares held
by Members on the Register
at 22nd September 1947.

Notice is hereby given that
the Register of Members of the
Company will be closed from
the 23rd day of September 1947
to the 6th day of October 1947,
both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of
Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON
& CO., LTD.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 11th Sept., 1947.

Service Auction Rooms

Auctioneers, Surveyors, etc.
Basement, French Bank Bldg.,
A.E.H. de Sousa, Auctioneer
Telephone 31867.

PUBLIC AUCTION

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTOR OF DISPOSALS FAR EAST-
ERN AREA (M.O.S.) Messrs. Lammer Brothers of Pedder
Building, Hong Kong, have received instructions to sell by
Auction at their Sales Room, Pedder Building, Basement, at
10.00 a.m. on Thursday, the 25th. September 1947

A LARGE QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES AND
VEHICLES

LOCATED AT R.A.F. WORKS SITE, KAI TAK
Excavators, Smiths and R. B. Compressor, Pump—Diaphragm,
Belt Conveyor.

LOCATED AT R.A.F. DISPOSAL SITE, MATAUKOK ROAD
This Mess, Helicopters Crash Steel, Trailer Fire Pump, Scrap
Metal Mixed, Fire Extinguishers, Cable Electric—New and Old.

LOCATED AT KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY WORKSHOPS
(BRITISH SECTION) KOWLOON
Roller Marshall 8 ton

LOCATED AT H. M. VICTUALLING YARD, KOWLOON
Galvanized Steel Racks Disassembled, Empty Clear Glass Bot-
tles, Glazed Earthenware Rum Jars, Glazed Earthenware
Jars.

LOCATED AT H. M. DOCKYARD, KOWLOON
Flatboats, Corn Starch, 36' H. P. Hull, Rory Hull.

LOCATED AT H. M. DOCKYARD, HONG KONG
Scrap Steel, Belt Driven Milling Machine with Counter Shaft,
Belt Driven Metal Sawing Machine, Chalk, Powder, Aircraft
Models, Chevrolet Saloon, 4 Ton Jeeps, Hillman Saloons

LOCATED AT H. M. NAVAL STORE, TAIKOO SUGAR
REFINERY
Number U/T (Body), Hillman Saloon (Body) International 3
Ton Lorries, Ford 3 Ton Lorry, Fordson Tipper

LOCATED AT H.M.S. FLYCATCHER, KAI TAK
Unserviceable Aircraft Spares Aero Engines, Aircraft Tanks,
Exhaust Rings, Propellers and Nacelles.

LOCATED AT HONG KONG & KOWLOON GODOWN
COY. "K" GODOWN KOWLOON
Hatches, Lugs, Galley Stoves, Cast Iron Berths, Carro Rope
Nets, Rope Scrambling Nets, Wire Net Holdalls, Wire Scram-
bling Net, Rope Slings and Wire Slings.

LOCATED AT E. S. B. D. SHAMSHUIPO
Firewood and Electric Lamps

Permits to view, Catalogues and Special Conditions of Sale
etc. may be obtained from Messrs. Lammer Brothers.

Inspection of Stores and Vehicles at the above locations
can be made between the hours 9.30 a.m. and 12.00 noon and
between the hours of 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m. on the 22nd. and
23rd. September 1947.

Terms: 50% of the Purchase Money to be paid on the Fall of
the Hammer and the Balance to be paid on Friday, the 26th.
September 1947.

WALTER M. WEINBERGER,
CHAIRMAN,
BRITISH STORES DISPOSAL BOARD,
(HONG KONG)

NOTICE

THE HONG KONG AND YAUMATI FERRY CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that
the Nineteenth Ordinary Annual
Meeting of the Company will be
held at the Company's Office,
3rd Floor, 144-148 Des Voeux
Road, Central, Hong Kong, on
Saturday the 4th October 1947
at 12.00 noon for the purpose of
receiving the Report and State-
ment of Accounts for the Year
ended 31st December 1946.

Notice is also given that the
Share Register of the Company
will be closed from the 27th
September 1947 to the 4th Octo-
ber 1947, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

LAU TAK PO,

Managing Director,

Hong Kong, 20th Sept. 1947.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTICE

Public Dumps for Building Debris etc.

It is notified that, as from
22nd September, 1947, the public
dump South of Island
Road to the East of Aberdeen,
will be closed.

A new dump for earth and
building debris will be open,
from the same date, on the
South side of Island Road, West
of Aberdeen Dock.

Permits to dump here may be
obtained, free of charge, on
application to the Executive
Engineer in charge of Roads
and Tunnels, Public Works
Department, Lower Albert Road.

Dumping without a permit is
prohibited.

V. KENNIF,
Director of Public Works.

Hongkong, 19th Sept., 1947.

LAMMERT BROS

Auctioneers, Surveyors
and Appraisers.

Pedder Building,
Telephone No. 20224.

Labour Minister To Direct Certain Workers

London, Sept. 18.
The Labour Minister, Mr. George Isaacs, tonight
ordered a "limited" direction of labour into
vital export industries, but warned that he
would not hesitate to use, "in the nation's
need," the wartime powers he still possesses
for full conscription of manpower.
"Limited direction means that only workers be-
coming unemployed after Oct. 6, when the
order comes into force, will be directed.

Chifley New Dictator, Says Menzies

Canberra, Sept. 18.
Mr. Robert Menzies,
leader of the Opposition,
today accused the Aus-
tralian Government of
"weaving a pattern of
dictatorship" in its pro-
posal to nationalise the
banks.

Mr. Joseph B. Chifley, the
Prime Minister, retorted:
"Hitler and Mussolini did not
nationalise banks. The banks
financed Hitler."

Mr. Menzies, a former Prime
Minister and now leader of the
Liberal Party, moved a vote
of censure of the Government in
the House of Representatives on
the proposed nationalisation
measure.

"We believe that a politically-
controlled Government banking
monopoly will be an instrument
of despotism and oppression,"
he said.

An attempt had been made
in the Australian press and
elsewhere to create the impres-
sion that the Government was
attempting to do something
contrary to the spirit of the de-
mocratic wishes of the people.
"That is not so," he said.

British Envoy's Daughter Is Missing

Albany, N.Y., Sept. 18.
The search for 18-year-
old Yvonne Gascoigne,
daughter of Sir Alfred
Gascoigne, British envoy
to Japan, widened to-
day. The local police
began dragging Fishkill
Creek for the girl, who
has been missing from
Craig House near Bea-
con, N. Y. since Sept. 4.

She reportedly slipped past
two nurses who did not dis-
cover her missing from the
Sanatorium till the following
morning. Local police and
state police and immigration
officials joined in the hunt to-
day.

The police said the girl at-
tempted to jump from a trap-
door in the wall when she flew
to the United States.

Divers searched the creek
yesterday but found nothing,
while a shoreline search was
likewise fruitless.

Doctors at the House said
she was depressed over the
death of her brother in the
war, during which she served
with the British Women's
Auxiliary Forces. — United
Press.

London, Sept. 18.
Russia announced today in a
Radio Moscow broadcast that
Soviet potato growers who raised
20 tons per acre would be
decorated and granted the title
"Hero of Socialist Labour". —
United Press.



ENJOY YOUR EVENINGS WITH
CHARMING MUSIC HERE, BEST
SELECTED FOOD AND WINE
WITH GOOD SERVICE.

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And Then He Checked His Coupons

Greenwich, Sept. 18.
A 24-year-old dairy-maid who said that she was kept from
noon one day until next morning in a house at Chelmsford,
Essex, during part of which time she was tied to a bed, gave
evidence today when John Henry Cole, 28-year-old electrician
of no fixed address, was accused of criminally assaulting and
"robbing" her.
Joan Phillips Lodge said that Cole had said that his wife
would let her have a pair of nylon stockings but there was
no one else in the room when she was taken there by Cole.
She alleged that Cole tied her with one leg to each of the bed-
posts and tied her hands. When she recovered consciousness,
he dragged her downstairs, made tea and checked his football
coupons.
The case is proceeding.—Reuter.

"Martin Lo" Has Short-Lived Life In Solomons

Darwin, Sept. 18.
Officers of the British submarine Amphion, which
arrived here today, said that the Solomon Is-
lands in the Pacific were being patrolled by
the 1,710-ton destroyer, HMS Contest, and it
was believed that the ringleaders of a planned
native uprising against the British administra-
tion had been captured.

The officers said that the ar-
rival of their submarine at the
Solomon Island of Santa Ana
probably prevented bloodshed.

According to Henry Kuper,
a naturalized British planta-
tion owner who has lived in
the Solomons for 36 years, an
uprising and the overthrow of
British rule had been planned
for Sept. 1.

When Amphion arrived two
days later, officers who went
ashore found large groups of
natives standing around a mast
from which was flying a yellow
flag with black stripes, which
the natives said was "Martin
Lo"—Marxist law—and the
flag of freedom.

Amphion fired star shells
from her six-inch guns and all
the natives fled across the is-
land and dispersed to rejoin
their tribes.

Kuper told the British that
the leaders of the uprising
were from another Solomon Is-
land, Milneba, which was the
"revolutionary headquarters"
of all the Solomon Islanders.

He said the trouble was due
mainly to propaganda circulated
by soldiers during the war.
—Reuter.

Dangers Behind Wedemeyer Report

New York, Sept. 18.
Far East specialist Maxwell S. Stewart in the
Liberal weekly, The Nation, said today: "Lt.
Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer's report may de-
cide whether the United States will persist in its
efforts for a democratic settlement of China's
problems or will be manoeuvred into a position
of maintaining in power elements we have
consistently denounced as undemocratic, in-
efficient and corrupt."

He contended that the United
States has lost popularity in
China for helping perpetuate a
decadent regime which would
otherwise have gone under.

Stewart said if the support
programme were to be continued,
it will be done under the banner
of stop Communism, and contend-
ed that the Greek situation
proves the United States has
been unwise and assumed a weak-
ness which will prove a liability.

Stewart outlined the difficulties
the Administration will face in
Congress, trying to get im-
proved funding, pointing out the original
\$500,000,000 loan of 1942 was
"opposed by Ambassador Gauss
and the State Department" and
citing Gen. Wedemeyer's blun-
tly charges of corruption among
members of the Kuomintang and
the Government.

On the other hand, Stewart
pointed out Gen. Wedemeyer
blaming of the Communists ex-
clusively for the situation and
declared: "The most significant
thing about his statement is an
absence of the usual allusions to
China's rights as a sovereign
nation." — United Press.



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Britons To Be Clothed In Export Leftovers

Bradford, Sept. 18.
The British people would be clothed in "only what
is left over" from exports, Sir Stafford Cripps,
President of the Board of Trade, said here
today.
He warned that unless output was increased by 12
per cent monthly, the home market would be
"starved"

He was giving detailed ex-
port reports to the British
woollen textile industry.

"Within the family of the
Commonwealth and Empire,
we shall, I hope, help one an-
other more and we shall take
steps—long overdue—to de-
velop our own resources within
that family."

Sir Stafford Cripps promised
that industry would get "every
assistance" to obtain coal, raw
material and labour, but warned
that some re-equipment
would have to be postponed
under his short-term plan for
reducing capital expenditure.

He gave the following tar-
gets for the industry:
The Targets
Wool prepared in its final
form before making it into
yarn: Production at the rate
of 29,000,000 a year immedi-
ately, and 41,000,000 later.

Yarn: Because the labour
force was still only 80 per cent
of pre-war and because of the
needs of manufacturing firms,
the export of yarn could not be
much higher than the present
performance.

Piece Goods: Production
should be increased to the rate
of 100,000,000 linear yards per
year at the first stage and to
180,000,000 linear yards as
soon as possible afterwards.—
Reuter.

Threat Of New U.K. Coal Strike

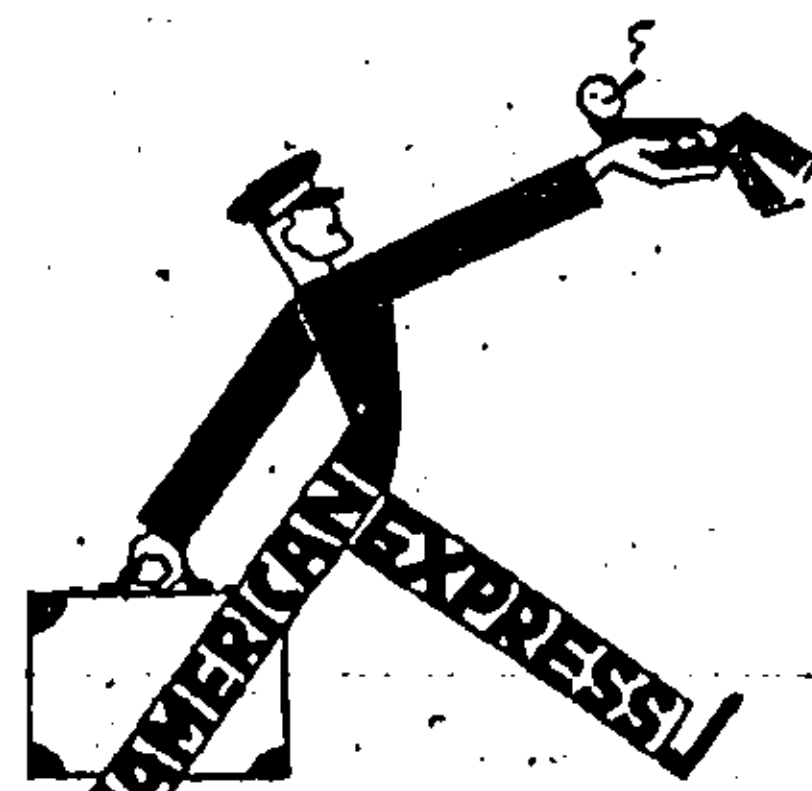
London, Sept. 18.
The threat of another
stoppage in the South
Yorkshire coalfield,
where the strike of face-
workers, just ended, cost
the nation 600,000 tons
of coal, was averted to-
day, when 6,000 key
workers withdrew their
notices to strike.

The men affected are in three
grades of underground super-
visors and blasting specialists.

The dispute arose over what
officials considered "anomalies"
in the five-day week agreement.
Talks between their Associa-
tion and the National Coal
Board, which controls the na-
tionalised mines, were complet-
ed today, and the proposals
will now go before the
Association's meeting next week.
—Reuter.

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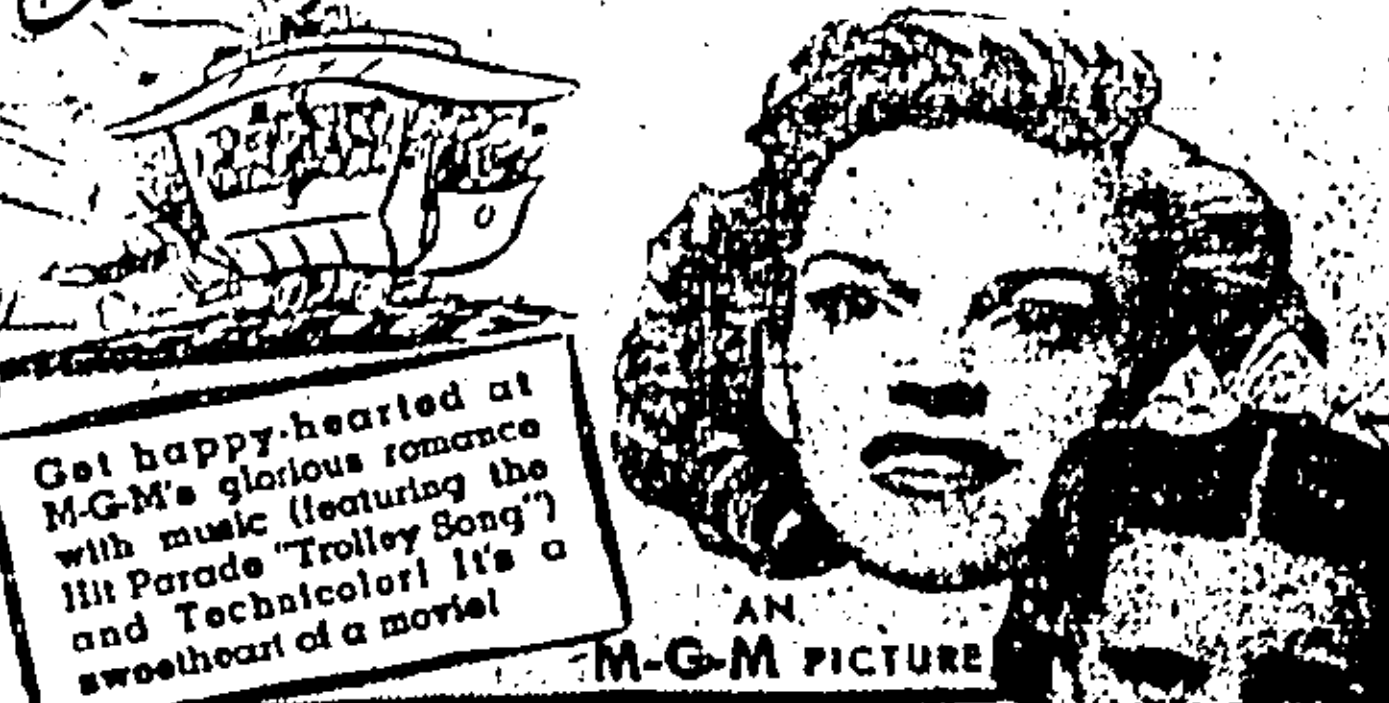
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SCATHING DENUNCIATION BY SOVIET U.N. DELEGATE Bitter Attack On Democracies

Lake Success, Sept. 19.

In the most bitter denunciation of Great Britain and the United States the Soviet Union has ever delivered, M. Andrei Vishinsky, Russian Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, last night accused the two Democracies of departing from the principles on which the United Nations was founded.

So bitter was M. Vishinsky's attack that the possibility that Russia may threaten to leave the United Nations if the American proposal for a veto-free 55-nation Security Committee of the General Assembly is adopted, was being seriously discussed by delegates to the General Assembly.

M. Vishinsky charged that United States policy threatened to wreck the United Nations and foment a third world war, against the Soviet Union, and turned down the Marshall plan for remodelling the peace-keeping machinery as an "ill-conceived scheme to substitute and by-pass the Security Council."

In a speech lasting more than an hour and a half, M. Vishinsky attacked the entire range of United States foreign policy. He called John Foster Dulles and nine other Americans "warmongers," in the first personal attack of this session of the Assembly.

M. Vishinsky rejected Mr. Marshall's proposals on Korea and accused the United States of an expansionist policy in Europe, open political conflict with Russia and outright undermining of the United Nations.

"Selfish Interests"
He called for the outlawing of war propaganda and speedy disarmament action, including destruction of the entire United States atomic bomb stockpile.

Replying to Mr. Marshall's proposals to side-step the use of the veto in meetings of the Security Council, M. Vishinsky charged the United States of using the United Nations for "individual, selfish and narrowly conceived interests."

He accused the United States of interference in the domestic affairs of other nations and cited the Truman Doctrine of aid to Greece and Turkey and Mr. Marshall's plan of economic aid to Europe as "violations of the principles of the United Nations."

He made these points:
1. Britain and the United States are attempting to carry out practical measures outside the United Nations without regard to that organization. "I draw attention to the menace to the United Nations of such a policy which is incompatible with the Charter and the aims of the United Nations."

Atomic Question
2. Among the most important setbacks in the activities of the United Nations was "the unsatisfactory position of disarmament." "Britain and the United States are unwilling to disarm, and are putting the

brakes on the realisation of disarmament," the Soviet delegate declared.

"Mr. Ernest Bevin's statement is a convincing answer to the question of why there is an unsatisfactory state of affairs in disarmament."

M. Vishinsky said that the question of the outlawing of atomic and other mass destruction methods gave rise to "particular anxiety." The Soviet Union had taken a number of steps to solve the atomic question, but these had been resisted — mainly by the United States.

Russia, he said, could not in any circumstances accept foreign interference in atomic production plants, though she was willing to have strict international atomic control.

Two Camps
He accused the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall plan of being "a violation of the principles of the United Nations" and an attempt by the United States to dictate policy to other nations.

M. Vishinsky went on: "It is no secret that the so-called American aid to Greece and Turkey is being utilised by the United States as a political weapon."

3. The Marshall plan, he declared, is an attempt by the United States to force European countries to depend on "American monopolies."

"The Marshall plan in an attempt to break Europe into two camps and form a bloc of countries hostile to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union."

4. M. Vishinsky said that the Western Powers obviously intended to use German heavy industry, particularly in the Ruhr, as one of the "principal economic bases of America in Europe."

5. He declared that the General Assembly must act in the following "violations of its directives":

U.S. in China
A. The presence of British troops in Egypt, Greece and Transjordan.

B. The presence of United States troops in China.

C. The Argentine's flouting of the United Nations resolution on Spain.

D. South Africa's failure to present a trusteeship agreement for South-West Africa.

6. M. Vishinsky declared emphatically: "Events in In-

WARDERS BEING GIVEN SHOT-GUNS

Dartmoor, Sept. 18.

Dartmoor prison warders are being armed again when guarding outside working parties.

The Home Office has given permission for the prison armory to be re-stocked with shot guns.

The prison staff has asked for this to protect themselves, to maintain more effective discipline and to deter convicts planning escape.

The coming of prison warders was stopped some years ago. Guards on military prisoners in Dartmoor will still be unarmed.—Reuter.

doesn't cannot be called anything except an act of aggression.

He demanded that the Persian question be taken off the Security Council agenda and accused Britain and the United States of trying to keep it on, "apparently for some specific purpose."

"Campaign For War"
M. Vishinsky added: "Soviet policy is based on steady and consistent observance of the Charter."

He said that Russia demanded "the unconditional observance of Big Power unanimity. The Soviet Union will struggle and fight for this principle."

He said that the charges against Greece's neighbours were "devoid of foundation and arbitrary."

He accused the press in some countries of waging a propaganda campaign for a new war.

"The furious campaign in the press, mainly American, and in that of the countries obediently following the United States, like Turkey, is being spread to coax public opinion in favour of a new war," he said.

He added: "Warmongering propagandists are trying by hook and by crook to frighten people by tales and vicious fabrications about alleged preparations by the Soviet Union to attack America."

"They know certainly that they are telling lies, and that the Soviet Union is not threatening, in any way, an attack on any country."

War Psychosis
As one can judge by the number of signs, the preparation for a new war has already passed the stage of sheer propaganda, psychological coaxing and the war of nerves.

"The numerous facts proved that in some countries, and particularly in the United States, the war psychosis is being warmed up by putting into effect practical measures of a military and strategic character, together with technical measures such as the building of new military bases, re-location of armed forces, expansion of armaments production and feverish work to improve weapons."—Reuter, United Press and Associated Press.

Customs Union Agreement

London, Sept. 18.

Following a secret session today, the British Commonwealth and colonial delegates to the second annual meeting of International Bank and International Monetary Fund decided to recommend to their respective Governments that an Empire Customs Union plan "in a modified form" should be adopted.

It was understood that some Dominions, including India, were agreed that control of imports and protection of secondary industries must still be continued.

A message was received from Pakistan, which is not a member yet of either the Bank or the Fund, intimating its willingness to participate in any further discussions which might be held "on a Cabinet level."

Mr. Sundaresan, of India, together with representatives of Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand, will continue their discussions with Treasury officials tomorrow when, it is understood, they will endeavour to draw up the Empire's dollar requirements for the coming year.—Reuter.

Food Outlook For Germany

Hamburg, Sept. 18.

General Lucius Clay, Military Governor of the United States Zone of Germany, declared today that the present food reserves in the Zone were higher than at any time since the Nazi surrender and higher than the reserves of other European countries.

General Clay made this statement at a press conference when asked whether it was not advisable to start storing to avert a possible hunger crisis next February.

He said that the United States Military Government had taken over the responsibility for food rations, which would remain generally at their present level. He ruled out any increase in rations for some time.—Reuter.

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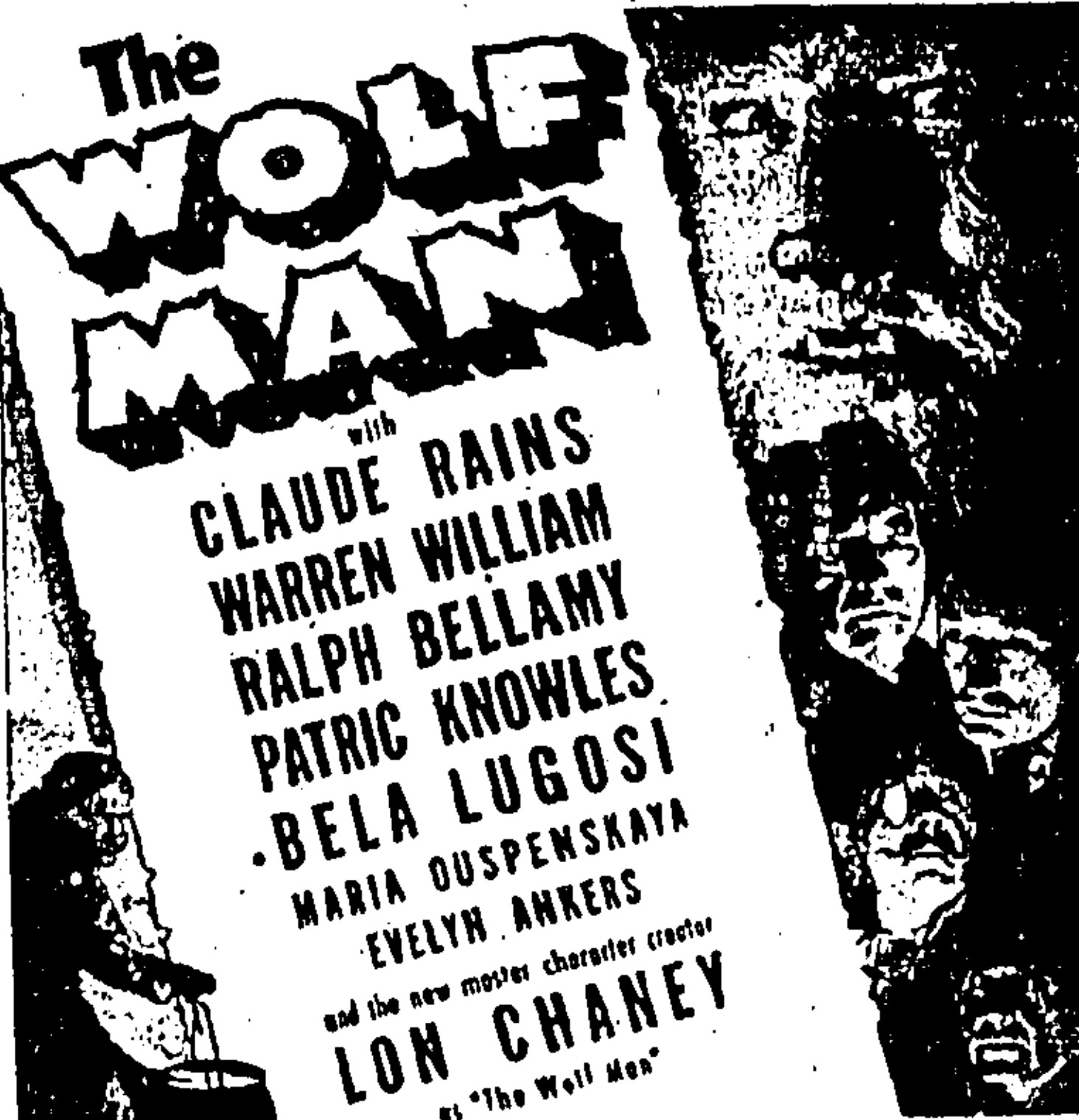
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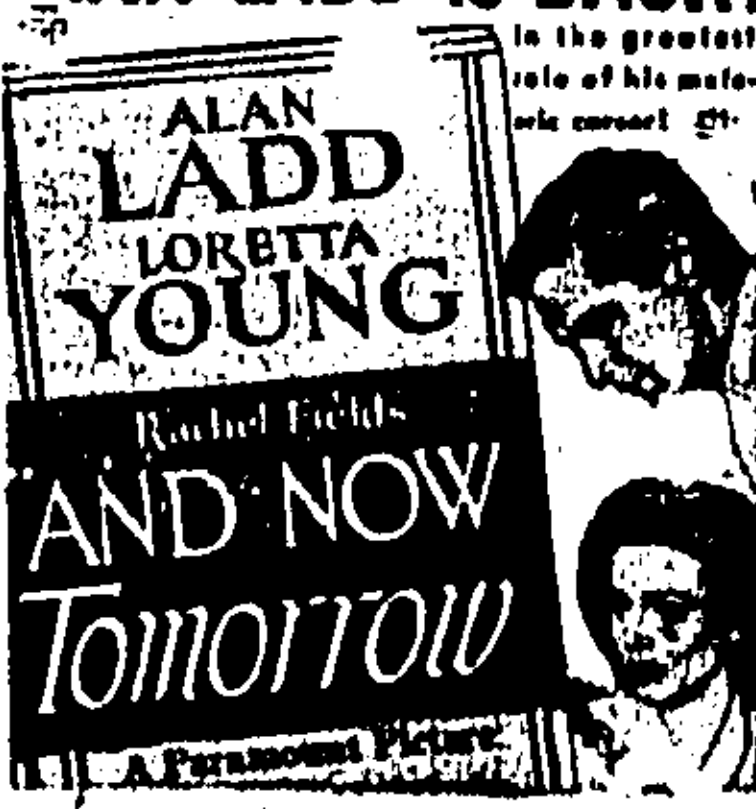
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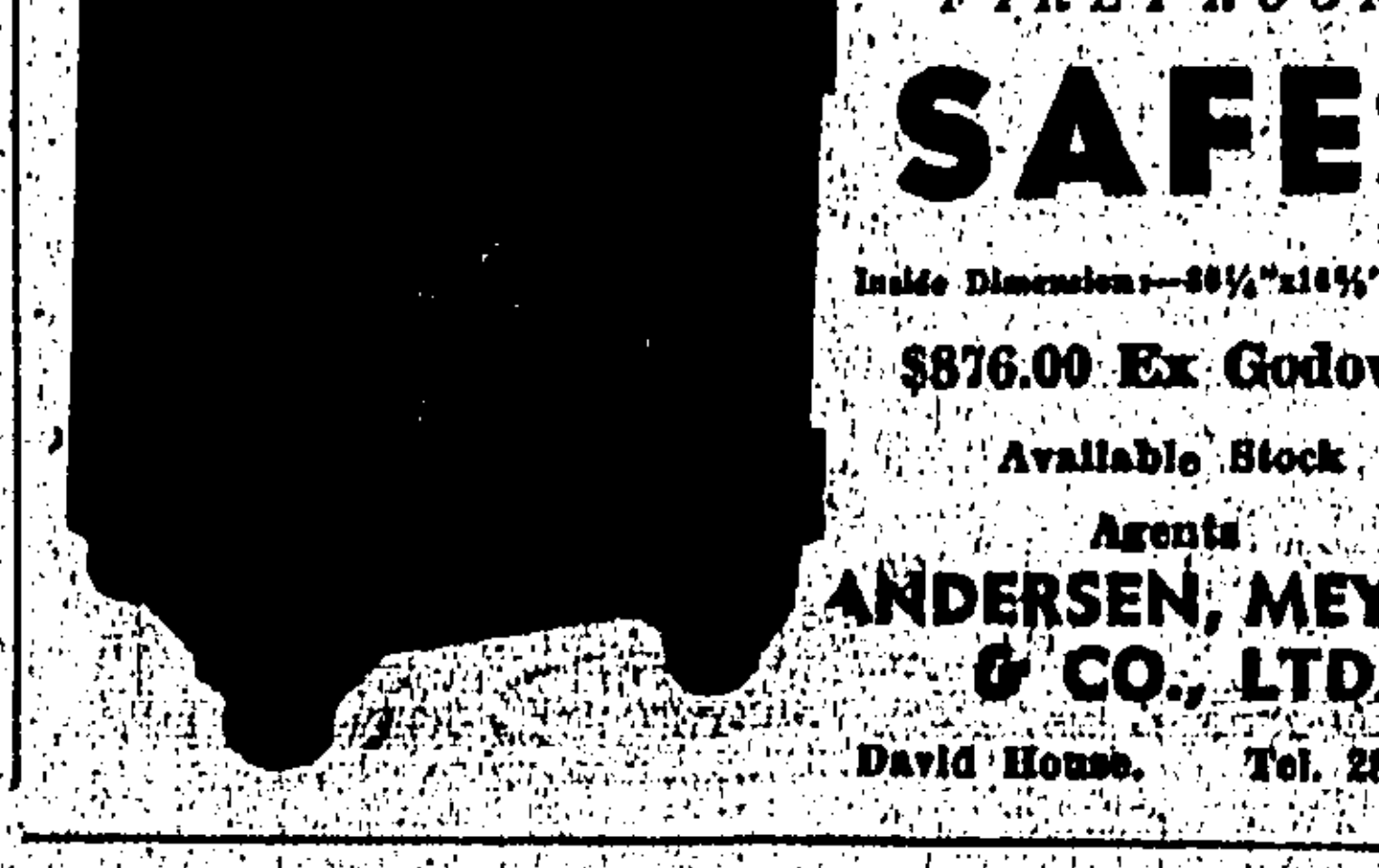
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SNYDER VISIT

The visit to London of Mr. Snyder, Secretary of the United States Treasury, ostensibly to attend the meetings of the World Bank, has enabled him to inform himself at first hand of many of the problems involved in the European crisis, as well as to exchange views with important Cabinet Ministers. On the eve of his departure, Mr. Snyder has expressed himself as well satisfied with the fruits of his journey, which may be a happy augury for the discussions in Washington on the need for action prior to the development of the Marshall Plan. Last month, Mr. Dalton hinted that he might propose revision of its Charter at the meeting of governors of the World Fund but there is no indication that Mr. Snyder responded easily to such an initiative. It made, it could be argued, that a World Fund which lies inactive at a time of crisis like this is out of touch with realities and a piece of fair-weather machinery which cannot stand up to the test of practical needs. On the other hand, Mr. Snyder could have replied that whatever the machinery it was America who, in fact, would have to foot the bill for any aid granted, and that if aid was granted it had best be ad hoc, leaving the Fund to operate according to the original intentions in more stable times. If that is the American attitude it is not for others to cavil. There has been too much irresponsible talk in Britain as though America were trying to drive a hard bargain. America has her own troubles, including high taxation, and her taxpayers have every title to assure themselves that help sent at their expense is not merely throwing good money after bad. Her interest in a stable and prosperous outside world is considerable; it is, indeed, the only reason other than that of sentiment, why she should concern herself with British and European troubles. She naturally wants to satisfy herself that she is not merely handing out huge doles but that temporary relief will be used by the beneficiaries to set themselves permanently on their feet.

WOMEN AND JURY SERVICE

The disclosure that no women have yet submitted their names to the Registrar for jury service has its explanation, no doubt, in lack of publicity as to the procedure to be followed, and as to the operative date of the amending Ordinance. In point of fact, the extension to women of liability to jury service became effective immediately on the gazetting of the Ordinance following its passage into law. There is, moreover, no obligation on the authorities to warn individuals of their liability to serve; it is the duty of those who come within the terms of qualification to notify the Registrar, giving their names and addresses; and a penalty is provided for failure to do so. It is not to be supposed that drastic steps are contemplated to cause women to conform to the requirements, in these very initial stages of a new departure. More likely is the publication of an official notification inviting the submission of names and reminding women of their obligations under the Ordinance. Past experience has suggested the need for similar notices to the menfolk approximately once a year: the women can hardly expect less or more.

MONTY VISIT TO THE RUHR

Harford, Sept. 18. Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, arrived at Dusseldorf by air today to visit Rhine Army troops training in the Ruhr area. Lord Montgomery, who was met at the airport by Major-General W. H. Stratton, Rhine Army Chief of Staff, is due to fly back to England on Saturday. —Reuter.

Pacific Letter

Australian Nationalisation Controversy

By Arthur Morley

Probably the most bitter social controversy in her history raged throughout the length and breadth of Australia this week.

The Prime Minister, Mr. J. B. Chifley, had called Canberra correspondents into his austere Parliament House office and read to them a forty-word statement. He declined to add one word in reply to a shower of requests for details and explanations.

Mr. Chifley had announced nothing less than that the Government proposed taking over all the private banks in the Dominion. Banking henceforth would be a Government monopoly—a decision so extremely Socialist that even the British Labour Government had stopped short of it.

The outcry, as Mr. Chifley doubtless expected, was instantaneous and loud. Newspapers, almost without exception, charged the Government with flagrant disregard for Democratic procedure and challenged Mr. Chifley to submit the matter to the people at a referendum. The Sydney Daily Telegraph devoted its entire front-page to a bitter editorial, declaring that Mr. Chifley's action was comparable to those of Adolf Hitler.

The Sydney Morning Herald spoke of the Government's lust for power. A hurried conference of Australia's leading bankers was summoned in Melbourne. It issued appeals to citizens to keep calm and refrain from beginning a run on the banks. Then it announced it had retained leading counsel for the

inevitable Court action to test the legality of the Government's proposed action.

The case would be taken, if necessary, to the Privy Council in London.

To this, Mr. Chifley did not reply.

He and the Attorney General (and Foreign Minister) — Dr. H. V. Evatt began drafting the Bank Nationalisation legislation that will be introduced, to the accompaniment of Opposition outcry, at the next session of Federal Parliament.

Labour politicians forecast that it will pass by a solid majority and pointed out, further, that nationalisation of banks had long been a plank of Labour's platform, endorsed by a majority of voters at successive elections.

Impartial surveys of public opinion show that reaction closely followed economic class lines. Lower-wage workers supported the Chifley policy by about two to one. Salaries men and owners of businesses were against it, almost unanimously.

The outcome is by no means certain. The High Court of Australia has already declared unconstitutional Mr. Chifley's order to municipal and state governments to withdraw their accounts from private trading banks and place them in the Government-run Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

TRANS-PACIFIC FRIENDS: On the Pacific diplomatic front, chief development was public admission by Australian Foreign Minister Evatt that Australia and America "had

reached close agreement on the Japanese Peace Settlement."

It is now clear that America and the British Commonwealth will speak with few differences when the Pacific Allies meet to dictate terms to Japan early next year.

AND FORMER FRIENDS: In war-torn Java, European observers began to learn something of the unhappy side of inter-racial marriages.

A white Australian girl was seen in the streets of Java wearing a cheap cotton sarong, with a peasant handkerchief in her hair and sandals on her feet. Cut off from the European community, she had yet to find a place with the Indonesians.

She explained she had married an Indonesian member of the Netherlands Air Force on wartime duty in Australia. When she returned with him to Java, she found he had another wife—an Indonesian—whom he intended to keep. She sold all her possessions to feed herself; was now working as a cook for a Chinese family.

"There are dozens of Australian girls like this in Batavia," said British businessman Douglas Parrish, who has just returned from Java.

OUT-FOXING FOXES: In England, foxes are hunted. In Australia, they are merely killed, as quickly as possible, with guns, dogs, traps and poisons.

This week, South Australian sheep farmers were beating a track to the Adelaide store of Desmond Hosking who had just invented the best "fox scarer" yet. It is an electric mechanism which fires an explosive charge at intervals of half an hour. The noise frightens away every fox within a two-mile radius.

Dozens of farmers are installing them, claiming that the saving in sheep is far greater than the cost of the noise-maker.

NO HOMES: Sydney furniture removalists this week provided a new angle on the Dominion's chronic housing shortage. Twelve thousand Sydney families have had their furniture in storage for a year or more, waiting for homes.

About 50,000 families were waiting for homes, they estimated, just in Sydney suburbs alone.

HUSY SMUGGLERS: Black-market dealers in China and Japan have been reaping a rich post-war harvest. Silk, fishing lines and cultured pearls command fabulous prices in the Pacific and there are plenty of seamen to undertake delivery.

This week, Sydney Customs agents found 10,000 strings of pearls in one ship, the River Clarence from Tokyo. They were hanging inside the hollow steel mast, from which a plate had been removed and carefully replaced.

The Customs officer who made the find could not explain why he looked there.

"I looked at that mast and just had a hunch," he said.

NEW DEMOCRACY: Blue jackets replace red in all Japanese prisons henceforth. The reason, given by the Japanese Prison Administration, "another effort to respect the fundamental rights of man."

Hilbert, blue jackets were permitted only to good-behavior prisoners.

Tourist Ban In Europe

London, Sept. 18. European countries whose tourist trade has been hit by the Government's ban on sterling expenditure for foreign travel may shortly propose "balancing arrangements" with Britain whereby Britain might see her way to lift the ban, according to informed London quarters today.

The difficulty at present is that most of the countries involved—including France, Belgium, Holland and Czechoslovakia—have placed strict control, amounting almost to an embargo, on expenditure by their own nationals on travel abroad.

The notable exception is Switzerland, whose citizens can travel freely.

No approaches have yet been received in British official quarters from any of the countries affected. —Reuter.

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"When I suggested we try to steal their maid, I meant for me, not you!"

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authority"

PLAYING TRICKS DECIDE

There is a school of good players who base their suit take-outs on number of playing tricks rather than on honour strength. Holding even as much as three and a half of these in a suit ranking lower than their partner's opener, they will venture it instead of bidding 1-No Trump or passing. To do this safely, the pair must be prepared to treat the next round gingerly, for such a response may have been made on a mere six-card suit headed by a king, with nothing on the side.

S 8 6 3
H K J 9 7 8
D K 6 2
C 10 9

SA 107
H 8 4
D 10 9 7 5
CA 8 6 3

N F
W S
S 4
H Q 10
D Q J 4 3
C K J 7 4 2

SK Q 9 5 2
H A 6 5 2
D A 8
C Q 6

(Dealer: South. East-West vulnerable).

1. IS Pass North INT Pass East Pass
2H Pass 3H Pass

2. IS Pass 2H Pass
3H Pass

North passed his partner's 1-Spade at several tables of the duplicate in which this hand was dealt, and 3-Spades were made for a satisfactory score. At more tables, however, North's response was 1-No Trump, as in the first sequence above. South's throw-up bid his hearts at the level of two,

and North felt constrained to give a raise. After that, South in every case went to game and was set a trick because two tricks were lost in each of the black suits.

It was surprising to find that only one pair got into hearts and stopped at the safe range of three. That was where North stretched a point to bid 2-Hearts on his first turn. That is, it would have been stretching if done by some other pair in the game. But this partnership was prepared for a response of two in a suit with slightly under four playing tricks, especially when holding a partial fit for the first suit.

After such a bid South, not knowing whether North's suit was maximum for such a bid or minimum, had to take it easy and not jump to 4-Hearts. His gentle single raise to 3-Hearts told North to pass if he had a minimum, which he did. That gave the pair a tie for top when the contract was made.

Tomorrow's Problem

S J
H 8 5
D 10 9 7 5
C K Q 4 3

SAK 76
H J 3
D 9 7 4 3 2
C 10 2

N S 10 9 8 5
W E H 2
S 8
C A 8 6

S Q H A K Q 10 7 6 4
D A 5
C J 7 5

(Dealer: North. Neither side vulnerable).

What play is absolutely essential to eliminate guesswork from the defence against South's 6-Hearts on this deal?

Belfast Revives An Old Rumour

Belfast, Sept. 18.

Political circles heard a rumour today that Britain's Labour Government would sell out Northern Ireland to Eire in return for Eire's rich agricultural sources.

The rumour was based on the visit to London tomorrow of Eire's Prime Minister, Eamon de Valera, who will confer with Prime Minister Attlee and other high Government officials on a trade pact.

Although official announcements in London and Dublin emphasized that talks would concern only food and trade, Belfast circles said Mr. Attlee might offer to wipe out the border separating Eire and Ulster—especially since the Ulster Government is Conservative.

Belfast politicians pointed out: "Every time Dev goes to London he gets something."

Mr. de Valera has not visited London since 1939, when he outsmarted Neville Chamberlain, then Prime Minister. The Irish leader agreed to ship coal and cattle to Britain and in return Britain agreed to withdraw troops from certain ports in Eire. The agreement enabled Mr. de Valera to declare Eire's neutrality at the outbreak of the war.

Fears of an Ulster sell-out recently caused prominent backbenchers in the North Ireland Government to demand Dominion status for their six counties.—United Press.

Government Party Ahead In Ceylon

Colombo, Sept. 18.

Eighteen members of the last Ceylon State Council, including three former Ministers, have so far been defeated at the polls in Ceylon's first general election under the new constitution.

Twenty-one members remain to be elected before Sept. 20—the final polling date in Ceylon's "staggered" elections—and 92 delegates have so far lost their deposits of 1,000 rupees.

The party positions were:

The United National (Government) Party — 38
Lanka Sama Samaja (Trotskyite) Party — 9
The Bolshevik-Leninist Party — 4
The Communist Party — 2
Tamil Congress — 5
Ceylon Indian Congress — 5
Independents — 12
Independent Socialists — 3
—Reuter.

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THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB NOTICE TO MEMBERS EIGHTH EXTRA RACE MEETING. SATURDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER, 1947.

The First Belt will be rung at 2.30 p.m. and the first race will be run at 3.00 p.m.

Through numbers (7 races—\$14.—) may be obtained at the Office of the Treasurers, 1st Floor, Exchange Building.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE.

Members are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Badges admitting non-members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$10 including tax are obtainable through the Secretary on the written or personal introduction of a member, such member to be responsible for all chits etc. Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will NOT be on sale at the RACE COURSE.

The Treasurers' Comptroller Office will close at 11 a.m. and the Secretary's Office at 12.00 noon. Both Offices at 1st Floor, Exchange Building.

A limited number of tiffins will be obtainable at the Club House, provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Boy (Tel. 27818).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$3 including tax for all persons including ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

Bookmakers, Tie Tac men, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of The Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

Refreshments will be obtainable in the Restaurant in the Public Enclosure.

SERVANTS' PASSES

Passes for Servants will be issued to Private Box holders ONLY on application to the Secretary, 1st Floor, Exchange Building.

Any persons found loitering with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit the same and will be removed from the enclosure.

BY ORDER,
S. A. SLEAP,
Actg. Secretary.

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"EXTREMELY SEVERE" NOTE TO TEHERAN ON OIL ISSUE

Soviet Demand For Swift Action

Teheran, Sept. 18. Soviet Russia, in a second note couched in "extremely severe" terms, has demanded swift action by the Persian Parliament — without delaying tactics — on Soviet plans for a share in Persian oil.

The note, presented by the Soviet Ambassador, M. Ivan Sadchikov, on Sept. 15, was in reply to a Persian note refusing the Soviet demand that Persia should sign a new oil agreement without the consent of Parliament.

Russia is demanding that Persia ratify the agreement signed in April, 1946, under which a joint Russo-Persian company was to be set up to exploit oil in northern Persia. This agreement was signed by the Persian Premier, Ghamas Sultaneh.

The Persian note stated that it was impossible to agree to the Soviet demand that Persia should sign a new oil agreement without the consent of Parliament.

The political position in Teheran at the moment is that the Persian Parliament appears to be in no hurry to pass a vote of confidence in Ghamas Sultaneh's new government. Without this vote, the Premier is constitutionally unable to present the bill ratifying the 1946 agreement to Parliament.

Sadchikov returned to Teheran on Aug. 11 after a month's leave in Moscow. On Aug. 28 he handed the Persian Premier a note in which Russia accused Persia of violating the 1946 agreement, according to which legislation setting up the proposed Russo-Persian oil company was to be submitted to the Persian Parliament within seven months of March 24, 1946.

U.S. Support

In this atmosphere of apparent Persian irresolution, Mr. George Allen, United States Ambassador in Teheran, last week issued a statement assur-

BRITAIN HIT IN POLIO OUTBREAK

London, Sept. 19. An outbreak of infantile paralysis of record proportions in some localities was indicated in European statistics on hand here today.

Britain, Germany, Austria, Belgium and Sweden seemed hardest hit. France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands and Denmark also reported cases of the disease. — Associated Press.

ing Persia that "the American people will support fully your freedom to make your own choice."

"Within the next few days the Iranian Parliament is expected to be asked to consider proposals concerning the development of one of the most important natural resources of Iran," the Ambassador said.

"Certain rumours and allegations have appeared concerning the attitude of the United States in the matter, and I have been asked on numerous occasions to state my Government's position." — Reuter.

Italy Asks A Larger Army

Gorizia, Sept. 19. Major General Giulio Ernesto Cappa called today for revision of the peace treaty to increase Italian military strength as Allied withdrawals from the frontier left his men facing the Yugoslavs alone.

Cappa is commander of Italian forces in north-eastern Italy. He said in an interview at his Udine headquarters that Yugoslav forces were greatly superior "numerically to his own."

"Italy," he declared, "must be put in position to strengthen her forces to a point adequate for her population and position."

The peace treaty limited the Italian army to 185,000. Both the Yugoslavs and Italians brought tanks into view at one contested point on the provisional frontier at Gorizia. — Associated Press.

British Reds Take Smack At America

London, Sept. 18. United States championship of the freedom of press came in for severe criticism from the Daily Worker, organ of the British Communist Party, today.

Commenting on the report that the State Department refused a visa to a correspondent, Pierre Courtade of L'Humanite and also that last year it made the Daily Worker foreign editor, Derek Kartan, wait nine months for a visa to visit the UNO General Assembly, the Communist paper denounced the action as a "piece of damned cheek" adding that "after all the United Nations is not an American institution."

The French people no less than the Americans are interested in its work and the fact that its headquarters is in the United States does not give the State Department right to exclude from its proceedings foreign journalists who are on black books of the United States police or politicians. The State Department's pro-

MORAL RIGHT TO ATOM AID

London, Sept. 18. Sir Robert Renwick, chairman of the County of London Electric Supply Company, told a meeting tonight that Britain should base her industrial reconstruction on large-scale use of atomic energy supplied by the United States.

Sir Robert suggested that the Conservative Party, in collaboration with industry, draw up a detailed scheme for atomizing industry. He said: "Great Britain, of all the European nations, has the moral right to a supply of plutonium from America. It is we who sent America our whole team of atomic experts, who put every scrap of their hard-won knowledge unconditionally at the disposal of our ally." — United Press.

cessions of press freedom are thus being contradicted by its practice, the Daily Worker said. — United Press.

BURMA INDEPENDENCE. NEXT YEAR: SEVERING ALL TIES

London, Sept. 18. Burma will assume her full sovereign independence outside the British Commonwealth of Nations in January. This was made finally clear by Lord Listowel, Secretary of State for Burma, at a press conference in London today.

Lord Listowel, who has just returned to England from a good-will visit to Burma, also announced that upon Burma's assumption of independence, Britain would appoint an Ambassador, and would withdraw all British troops as soon as possible after the transfer of power.

The two countries looked forward to the closest possible future relations, he said.

To speed the transfer of power, Britain is introducing a bill into Parliament at the outset of the new session in the latter part of October.

Lord Listowel gave the assurance that this bill will be hastened through both houses of Parliament to become law before the end of the year.

Close Friend

When the Burmese Constituent Assembly was set up early in the year to prepare a constitution for the country, the Assembly, on the motion of the late General Aung San, subsequently assassinated, passed a resolution declaring for sovereign independence outside the Commonwealth.

The Assembly has now completed its work, and there is no indication of any change of mind by the Burmese on their future relationship toward the Commonwealth.

The British plans are therefore being based upon the assumption that Burma is leaving the British family of nations, to remain a close friend. — Reuter.

ALLEGED PLOT TO MURDER DR. BENES

Prague, Sept. 18. Arrests in the alleged Slovak plot to assassinate the Czechoslovakian President, Dr. Edouard Benes, and overthrow the Czech Government, have now reached 142 civilians and an undisclosed number of soldiers, a communique issued by the Slovak Trustees Office for the Interior disclosed today.

The plot, discovered in Slovakia a few days ago, was "greater than first thought," the communique said.

Highly-organized illegal groups, previously described as including former members of General Vlasov's "Russian Liberation Army" in Germany and many Slovak civil servants, were divided into military and political sections.

The military section, the communique said, had the job of setting up and arming "storm units," creating cells in the army, and cooperating with "bandit gangs" to carry out the revolt.

The political section spread propaganda, and was alleged to have got in touch with Slovak Fascists abroad. — Reuter.

His Fiancee Disappeared This Time

London, Sept. 18. Oren Crowe appealed to the police today to find his fiancee, after his third trip across the Atlantic to seal a wartime romance with marriage.

Crowe, a 37-year-old soda-jerkier from Salem, Massachusetts, met his sweetheart, Nancy Havard, 31, when he was stationed here during the war. A few months ago, he was flown to London by Pan-American Airways, but although Nancy was waiting at the airport he failed to pass the medical examination and had to be returned to the United States.

Nancy showed up at the field last night and waited 12 hours until just before Crowe's Clipper landed. This time he was admitted, but Nancy had disappeared. — United Press.

Curious Reasoning Of Dr. Sun Fo

New York, Sept. 18. The Herald-Tribune in an editorial today said: "Unless a wave of insanity is sweeping the government offices in Nanking there is not much cause for taking seriously Dr. Sun Fo's latest idea."

"Dr. Sun, who Vice-President of China, indicated the Chinese will ally themselves with the Russians unless the United States comes to their aid in the current economic and political crisis."

"Any reasoning behind this notion must be of a curious brand. The point seems to be that China, now seeking American aid to oppose a Communist rebellion which has the sympathy of Moscow, will throw herself into the arms of the Reds if the desired assistance is not provided."

"The Chinese are calling 'Help, save us from the Russian bear' with Russia." — United Press.

and Dr. Sun is adding, 'and if you don't we will be so indignant that we will let the bear eat us.' "If Dr. Sun's remark had been offered by one of the less reputable members of the Kuomintang Party it would have been dismissed as an absurd attempt at blackmail. Dr. Sun is well intentioned, however, and it seems difficult to believe he would be guilty of making a wholly insincere statement for such a purpose."

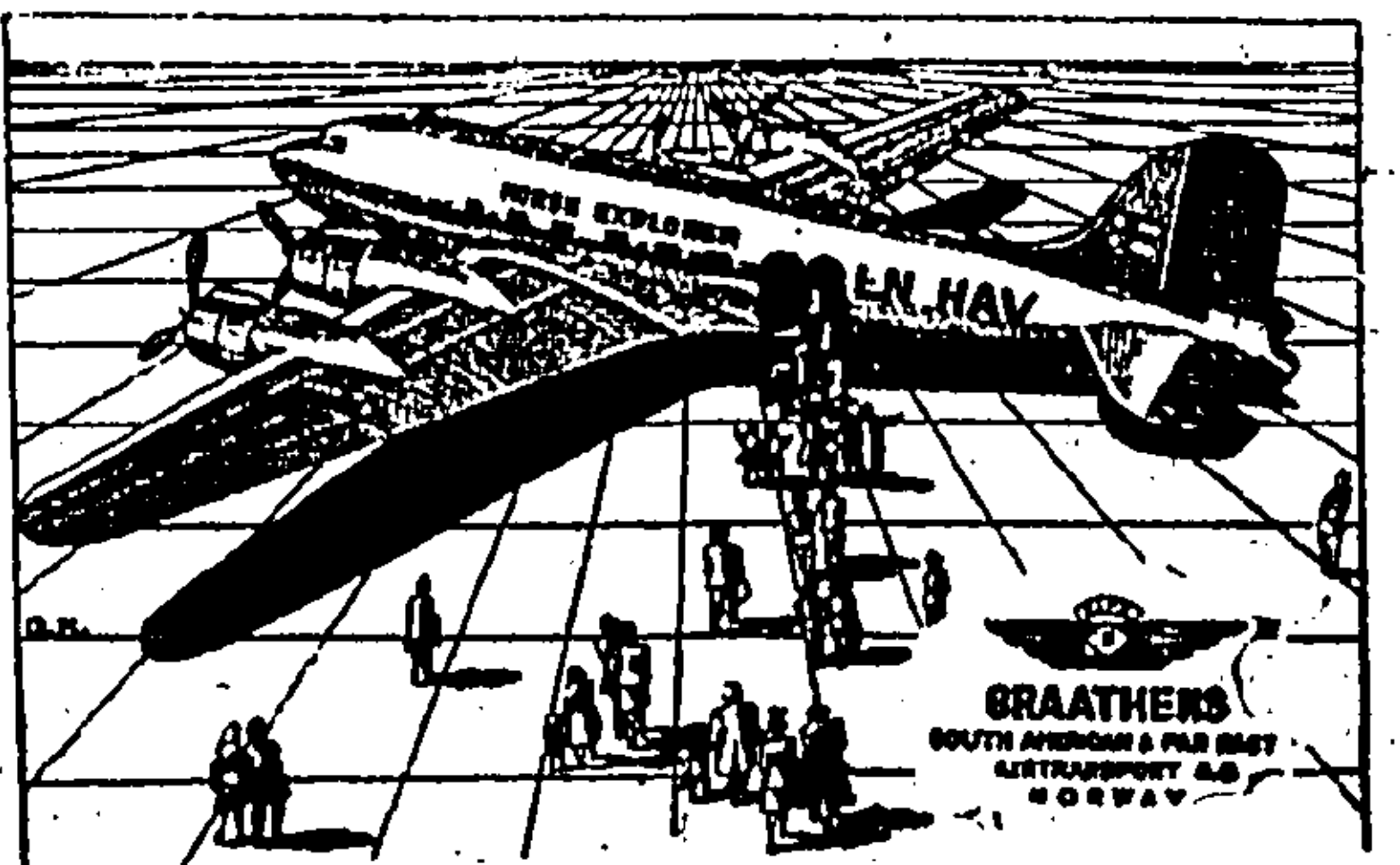
"It seems equally hard on the other hand to believe that any intelligent Nanking official takes seriously the notion of an alliance with Russia." — United Press.



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What's Your Driver Rating?

Honesty of marking is essential in this test, if you are to learn anything. The scoring is 5 points per question. In questions 1 to 19, an emphatic "Yes, always," scores 5 points; an emphatic "No, never," scores nil. Between these extremes count 1, 2, 3 or 4 according to your own judgment. In questions 20 to 24, score nil if you do this or if the contingency occurs often. Score 5 if you have no recollection of having done any of these things, or if you have completely mastered them since your learner days. In other circumstances, 1, 2, 3, according to your judgment. To find your DR (Driving Rating), see Page 9.



1. Apart from very occasional errors of judgment, do you always change gear silently and smoothly, without any perceptible jerk when the clutch is re-engaged?

2. Do you anticipate the speed at which a corner or bend should be taken and slow down against the engine compression, using the brakes very lightly or not at all?

3. Are you reasonably certain of your ability to re-start uphill on a gradient of at least 1 in 6 without running backwards or stalling the engine? (Score 5 only if you would be happy to do this with your feet on the ground immediately behind one of the rear wheels.)

4. When passing a stationary vehicle, do you instinctively look underneath it or through any windows it may have in case a pedestrian should step out suddenly?

5. Can you truthfully say that you always make an effort to be courteous and considerate to other road users and pedestrians?

6. Do you take a pride in taking a definite "line" on every bend?

7. Do you estimate the severity of a blind bend by trying to see the direction taken by bordering trees, hedges, telegraph poles, and so forth?

8. When slowing down to stop at any desired point, are you always able to avoid braking hard at the last moment?

9. Do you always manage to centralise the steering wheel

after a corner smoothly and without "snaking" into the straight to passengers' discomfort?

10. Do you avoid being dazzled at night by not looking at approaching headlights, yet remaining sufficiently aware of them to be able to judge the position of the on-coming car on the road, and using the light from them to check that there are no pedestrians or cyclists in your path?

11. Have you given up cursing other road users since the time when you afterwards realised that perhaps the other fellow was not entirely in the wrong?

12. Do you, in normal circumstances, drive with a "light" right foot, avoiding jerky opening and closing of the throttle? Having reached your cruising speed, do you maintain it on as small a throttle opening as possible?

13. In your normal driving, do you make a habit of completing your braking before a corner or bend?



14. Do you, when necessary, practice "heel and toe" operation of the throttle and brake pedals in order that the engine can be speeded up for a change down while simultaneously you brake hard?

15. Do you practice the minimum use of the horn in normal circumstances, adjusting your speed and course appropriately when pedestrians are crossing your path?

16. In the New Territories, for instance, do you obey the speed limit signs in towns and villages, or do you ignore your speedometer and concentrate on looking for the occasional policeman?

17. When about to overtake a vehicle with traffic approaching in the opposite direction, do you decide immediately whether or not there is time to pass? (Score 5 only if you have never found yourself accelerating then changing your mind and braking.)

18. Under skid-provoking conditions are you perfectly happy whatever the rear wheels are doing provided that you can still retain control of the front wheels? (Count 5 only if you positively enjoy the sense of mastery over your car which results from the ability automatically to correct rear-wheel skids.)

19. If a corner is sharp enough to require a lower gear when accelerating away from it, do you always change down before the corner? (And you don't slip your clutch on the corner, do you?)

20. Do you sometimes definitely frighten yourself by entering a bend too fast?

21. Do you sometimes cause vehicles behind you to "crash-brake" because you omit to give clear indication of your intention to turn or stop?

22. Has your engine recently laboured on a hill because you omitted to change gear sufficiently early?

23. Do you sometimes stall your engine on starting away?

24. Have you been passed lately by a faster vehicle without knowing it was about to overtake, irrespective of whether the driver sounded his horn or not?

What sort of a car is the Frazer Manhattan?

Description

To take the technical side first, the Frazer Manhattan is powered by a 6-cylinder side-valve engine, nominally of 203 hp, but developing 100 bhp, at 3,600 rpm. (3,500 rpm in the case of the Kaiser); the piston displacement is 3.65 litres (3.7 in the Kaiser), and the compression ratio 7.3 to 1. There are four main bearings.

The Borg and Beck clutch is a single dry-plate, the ball throwout being permanently lubricated. This conveys the drive to a standard 3-forward speeds-and-reverse synchromesh gearbox, with, of course, the now almost universal steering-column gearshift. The overdrive reduces engine speed by some 30 per cent without any loss in actual car speed.

Special thought has been given to the propeller shaft, a Hotchkiss 2-piece shaft with three universal joints. Another well-known name appears at the rear axle, where a Spicer hypoid semi-floating rear axle is fitted.

Suspension and frame are, of course, always closely linked; the latter, of a necessity, has to be kept rigid if any ad-

vantage is to be taken of Frazer's own independent front-wheel suspension. The side members are extremely rigid double-channel girders, tied together with six cross-members—three of box-section, two channel and one an inverted-U.

At the rear, semi-elliptic springs are employed. Both are controlled by 2-way direct-acting aeroplane-type shock absorbers (mounted inside the front coil springs) and by a stabiliser bar.

The steering is of the worm and selector type, while the brakes use the well-tested self-venting, floating shoe Bendix hydraulic system with 11-inch drums; the handbrake works on the rear wheels.

With a wheelbase of 10 ft. 3-1/2 in. and an overall length of 16 ft. 11 in. the Frazer Manhattan is, of course, a big car. How big may be gauged from the fact that the seats are 62 inches (5 ft. 2 in.) wide! The front track is 4 ft. 10 in., the rear 5 ft. Road clearance is 7-1/2 inches.

Included in the standard equipment are bumper jack and tools, a 21-gallon petrol tank, dual horns, two sun visors, dual vacuum-operated windshield wipers, a rear-view mirror, dome light, directional signal lights, and a massive luggage compartment with room for seven large bags plus the spare wheel and tire in its 27 cubic feet of space.

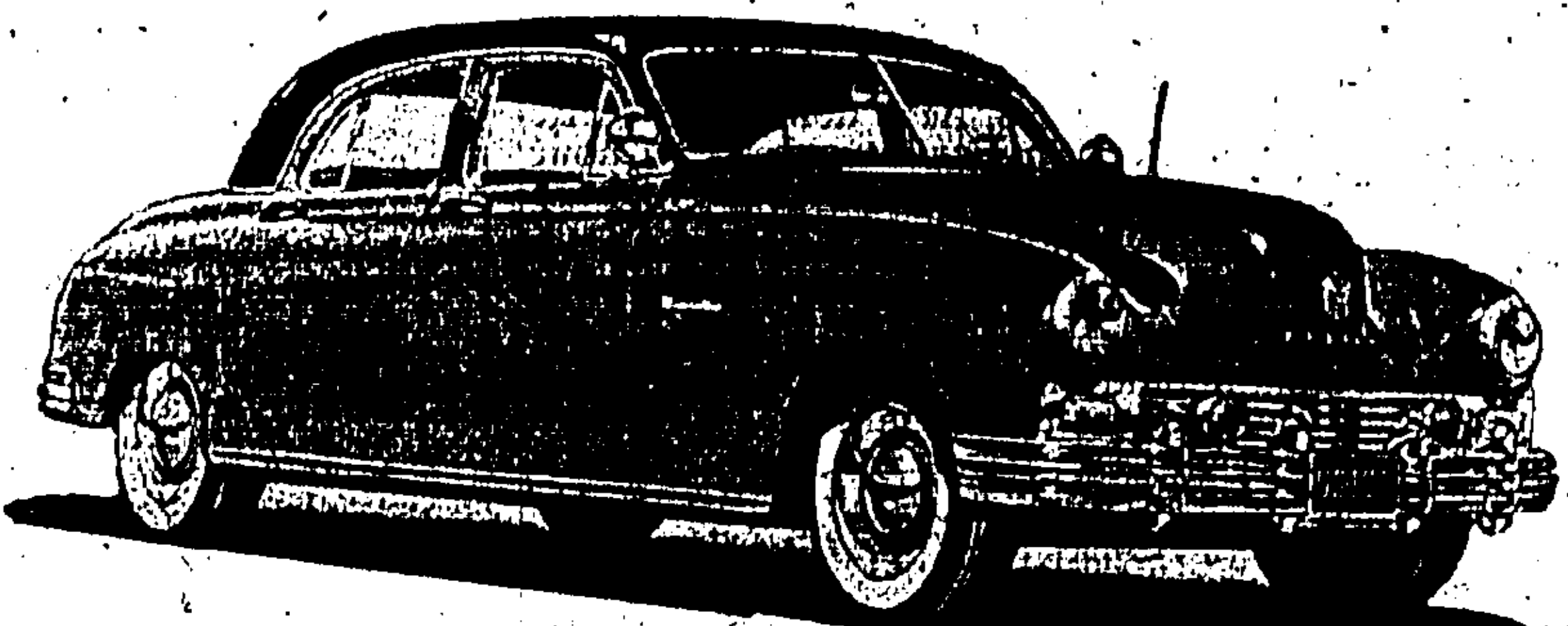
Flowing Lines

From the photograph on this page, it will be seen that the Frazer Manhattan has essentially clean and flowing lines. The shape and slope of the engine bonnet, for instance, dispenses with old-fashioned vision-obstructing ornaments or statuary and enables one to see a dog only four feet in front of the car.

A thoughtful feature is the specially designed steering wheel, which has no vertical spokes in it to obscure the vision.

MOTURING NEWS AND VIEWS

FRAZER MANHATTAN



By the end of October, Hong Kong will be able to see for itself one of the most talked-about post-war American cars—the Frazer Manhattan. This, and its sister-car, the Kaiser, are the products of the great Willow Run factory which during the war turned out heavy bombers on mass production lines. The factory is now operated by the Kaiser-Frazer Export Corporation.

Awarded the Gold Medal of the Fashion Academy of New York as "the best dressed automobile of 1947," the Frazer Manhattan also won the Grand Prix d'Honneur at both the Monte Carlo and the Cannes Concours d'Elegance, a fitting tribute to what has been described as "the first real post-war car" to be produced in the United States.

During the war, a great factory was built at Willow Run, Michigan, to produce the bombers so badly and so urgently needed. At its peak, the factory has turned out sixteen "Liberators" (B-24s) a day! The name of Henry Kaiser has come to be associated with quantity and big dimensions—things like the Boulder Dam, mass production of ships, and so on. The Willow Run factory is just about Kaiser's size. One of the largest in the world, its 80 acres are covered by one roof, while the main building alone is 3,000 feet long.

Within a month of the war's ending, he and Frazer had leased the whole plant from the United States Government. Within nine months, entirely new machinery and equipment had been installed and the first Kaiser and Frazer cars went into production. Like all new ventures, they had their teething problems, aggravated by labour conditions, shortages, etc., and Kaiser-Frazer registered a net loss last year of just over U.S.\$19,000,000.

Production has now "not" to its stride, however, so that by the end of April this year they were turning out 400 cars a day, by May 10,000 a month and by June 12,000, with the output still going upwards.

Two makes of car are produced—the Kaiser and the Frazer Manhattan. Basically, they are the same—in size, in engine, in bodywork and so on. Neither are cheap or expensive; indeed, they are deliberately advertised as high-priced luxury cars, retailing for around \$20,000 in Hong Kong.

The Frazer Manhattan, which is the model arriving here at the end of October, is the slightly more expensive of the two. The Kaiser will be coming here later. To all intents and purposes, however, a description of the one is a description of the other, the differences between them being but minor ones to the casual eye.

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Suspension and frame are, of course, always closely linked; the latter, of a necessity, has to be kept rigid if any ad-

vantage is to be taken of Frazer's own independent front-wheel suspension. The side members are extremely rigid double-channel girders, tied together with six cross-members—three of box-section, two channel and one an inverted-U.

At the rear, semi-elliptic springs are employed. Both are controlled by 2-way direct-acting aeroplane-type shock absorbers (mounted inside the front coil springs) and by a stabiliser bar.

The steering is of the worm and selector type, while the brakes use the well-tested self-venting, floating shoe Bendix hydraulic system with 11-inch drums; the handbrake works on the rear wheels.

With a wheelbase of 10 ft. 3-1/2 in. and an overall length of 16 ft. 11 in. the Frazer Manhattan is, of course, a big car. How big may be gauged from the fact that the seats are 62 inches (5 ft. 2 in.) wide! The front track is 4 ft. 10 in., the rear 5 ft. Road clearance is 7-1/2 inches.

Included in the standard equipment are bumper jack and tools, a 21-gallon petrol tank, dual horns, two sun visors, dual vacuum-operated windshield wipers, a rear-view mirror, dome light, directional signal lights, and a massive luggage compartment with room for seven large bags plus the spare wheel and tire in its 27 cubic feet of space.

Flowing Lines

From the photograph on this page, it will be seen that the Frazer Manhattan has essentially clean and flowing lines. The shape and slope of the engine bonnet, for instance, dispenses with old-fashioned vision-obstructing ornaments or statuary and enables one to see a dog only four feet in front of the car.

A thoughtful feature is the specially designed steering wheel, which has no vertical spokes in it to obscure the vision.

The car-doors are operated from the inside by push-buttons, with plungers which can be depressed to prevent their being inadvertently opened—a useful feature where children in the back seat are concerned.

From without, the doors are opened by trigger-handles which do not turn, are easily operated, and cannot be twisted off by thieves or catch in one's clothing—quite a number of advantages for a simply designed and attractive lever!

The complete range of body-colours for the Frazer Manhattan consists of:—Two-tone Green; Teal Blue; two-tone Doeskin and Hickory Brown; two-tone Airway Blue and Speedway Gray; Gunmetal; and single-tone Doeskin.

Factory list prices are U.S.\$2,053 for the Frazer Manhattan and U.S.\$1,868 for the Kaiser. Charles Choy (Hong Kong) Ltd., in the Union Building, are the local agents.

Jeep-Sized Tractor A Boon

The dark visitor from India stepped down, adjusted his bright pink turban, and said he was amazed.

He had just finished his first bout with an American-made tractor. The particular tractor happened to be what is reputedly the smallest and cheapest on the market.

The Indian was Gurbachan Singh, official of the Indian supply mission. He had taken a turn around a field with a 12-inch plow attached to the little machine.

He said the experimental ride was as simple as driving an automobile. The farmers of his native country might be interested, he thought, but he was not sure if the new tractor will suit the terrain there.

Big American Market

Whether Gurbachan Singh or any of his fellow citizens of India ever get one of the new pint-sized tractors doesn't matter too much to the makers—International Harvester. They believe there are at least 3,000,000 farmers in America who may be interested.

He was introduced to the new tractor at a demonstration at nearby College Park, Md. Also on hand were members of the House and Senate agriculture committees, assorted government officials and other foreign representatives.

Now getting into mass production, the manufacturers have priced this new jeep-sized machine at \$545 f.o.b. factory at Louisville, Ky. With five basic tool attachments, they claim the cost still will be well under \$1,000. The next cheapest tractor, they say, is several hundred dollars higher.

The manufacturers say its size and talents will meet readily the power requirements of the nation's 3,000,000 farmers who have 40 acres or less of crop land.

They also claim the baby tractor will plow—with a 12-inch moldboard plow—up to three and a half acres in ten hours of most soils; or cultivate one to four rows of crops at a rate of better than one acre per hour.

Fuel Consumption Low

"And yet," officials of the manufacturing concern declare, "the fuel consumption of its four-cylinder, four-cycle engine under maximum load is considerably less than one gallon of gasoline per hour."

The machine weighs 1,200 pounds, has approximately nine and a quarter horsepower on the belt and eight on the drawbar. The demonstration proved it is simple enough for women, children and even soft-palmed diplomats to operate.

Approximately 15,000 units may roll off the assembly lines of the converted Curtiss-Wright aircraft plant at Louisville this year. Thereafter, the goal is 110,000 units a year.

No one doubts seriously that the American farmer is sold on mechanization. Whether this peewee tractor will increase the pace remains to be seen.

"At least," said one company official, "it doesn't eat a hundred dollars' worth of feed a year."

Nearly two-thirds of the total number of new motorcars registered in Great Britain during the first three months of 1947 were of less than 1,200 c.c. engine capacity.

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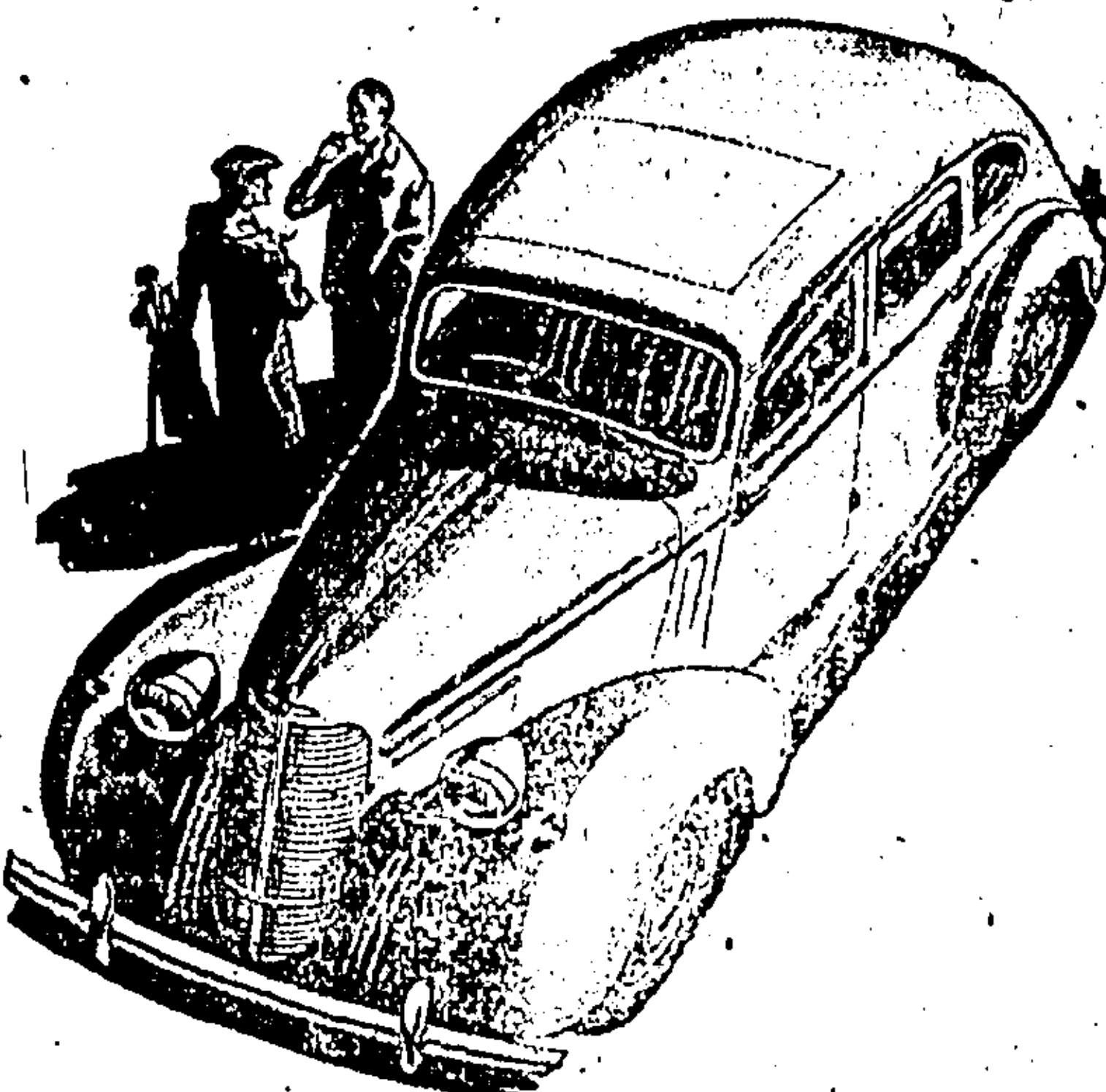


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Motoring News And Views: Continued from Page Eight

THIS EXPORT BUSINESS

By Laurence Pomeroy

In the first part of this article, published in the "China Mail" on September 6th, I showed that the total volume of cars shipped between one country and another in a typical pre-war year amounted to approximately 35,000 vehicles, worth £34,000,000.

I suggest that we might reasonably revalue this number of vehicles in the light of post-war prices at £40,000,000, and that there is little chance of shifting the present grip of the USA producers on about half of this trade.

We are, therefore, left with a potential market amounting to something less than 200,000 cars valued at, say, £40,000,000 to be shared between the makers of European small cars—that is to say, England, France, and Italy, at the moment, with Germany emerging as a producer within the next five years. It is fairly obvious that Britain would do well to secure half of this residual business, and thus over a period of years we can not reasonably expect to export over 100,000 vehicles per annum at a value of £20,000,000.

These figures would, incidentally, represent an increase of some 30 per cent in numbers compared to our best pre-war figure. It must, however, be admitted that the value of this business is not adequate to our present grave needs, and every effort must be turned towards opportunities of expanding both volume and value. The chance of doing so at the expense of other producers, either in the USA or in Europe, can be dismissed.

The prospects of building up entirely new markets, of building a true expansion of trade are not so remote. This development could take two forms—the sale of true utility cars at very low cost, and of highly-specialised performance models.

European designers are giving a great deal of thought to the former type of vehicle, the best known being the German people's car or R.d.F. A road test indicates that this car has an acceptable performance combined with reasonable body space.

Production experts are in no doubt that it is an essentially cheap and simple car to make. More important, it is a car exceedingly well suited to the rough and tumble for motoring in undeveloped countries. The chassis is robust and the engine detuned in point of output to a degree which should ensure excellent reliability. The air cooling makes it equally suitable for use in arctic or tropic regions, and although the rear engine location may impair high speed handling, concentration of weight on the rear undoubtedly improves traction and makes the car a true "go anywhere" proposition. When fitted with a limited slip differential, there are some who claim that the R.d.F. can go where even the four-wheel-drive Jeep is unable to follow.

In France, the Dyna-Panhard represents another school of thought, offering a somewhat more "civilized" vehicle, giving outstanding economy all round. This car also with its flat twin, air-cooled engine should be both robust and easy to maintain. There are no doubt potential sales for cars of this kind which are in addition to, and not in competition with, existing markets. The extent of such sales are hard to determine, but we can make a rough estimate.

Small Car Prospects

In 1946, South Africa absorbed approximately 18,000 cars from Great Britain and the United States. In 1937-38, approximately 1,500 D.K.W.s were sold in the Union, and doubtless could be again if they were available. It would, therefore, not be unfair to estimate that an even cheaper and simpler car than the D.K.W. could reach a sales figure of 3,000 vehicles, provided it was man enough for the job.

We might, in fact, reasonably expect the sale of such a car to increase the number of cars exported between 15 and 20 per cent, i.e., to raise British sales from 100,000 vehicles a year to, say, 120,000 a year. This may, however, be an underestimate, particularly as fortunes of war have left countries such as Egypt and India with very large sterling balances which could be used for the purchase of such vehicles. This might justify us

in increasing the number of such vehicles to perhaps 35,000 a year.

Although such a percentage increase looks very tempting, when one comes to analyse it from the view-point of value the proposition is less attractive.

Obviously, a car of this kind would have to sell at not more than two-thirds the price of the average vehicle. Board of Trade figures show that in 1946 this was £250 per car, and I have assumed that this will fall gradually to £200 per car. On this basis, hypothetical utility models would realize £135 per car, and this increased trade would, therefore, be worth £2,700,000, based on an estimate of 20,000 sales, and up to £4,700,000 if we permit ourselves a more rosy view.

The possibilities of selling specialized types of cars can be subdivided into two principal classes. There is the small car making, perhaps, no pretence to high performance, but offering elegant and distinguished coachwork, and the high-performance car which can stake a claim on the score of superior road holding, length of life, and maximum speed.

The former model should always command a sale even if the selling price is twice that of the mass-production machine. As, however, it will sell entirely by virtue of being "cute," it is obvious that the stylist will have a large say in success. Technically, it does not pose any difficult problems. By contrast, the high-performance car must be built to the highest standards of engineering.

A car of this kind must be capable of comparison with a United States model on the score of performance. The Cadillac develops 130 h.p. on the bench with standard accessories, which gives it a road speed of approximately 90 m.p.h., with an acceleration governed by an automatic gearbox, and 80 b.h.p. per long ton. This car can be bought in the United States for £430 dollars, which we will approximate as £1,100. We may postulate that any specialized British car will cost more than this. What can we offer in exchange?

There should be no difficulty in tackling the U.S.A. car in the matter of road speed. By proper selection of aerodynamic form an engine giving 120 b.h.p. should be readily capable of achieving a timed 100 m.p.h. and with comparable speedometers this means that the British car can cheer its owners with 120 speed units when the U.S.A. product is showing 108 speed units.

Similarly, in acceleration through gears, 60 h.p. per ton represents no insuperable problem. We have it within our power to provide 120 h.p. from 3 litres of engine, and with an unladen weight of, say, 28 cwt, we have 85 h.p. per ton. Inferior top-gear performance will be offset in many parts of the world as road conditions improve, and by the use of automatic transmissions.

Numbers and Value

In the matter of interior appointments, fine finish, and general air of distinction, the best products from this country need fear no comparison, but we must beware of making concessions to the aura of austerity which in the home market seems all-prevailing.

Enough has been said to indicate that the production of an attractive specialized car is technically well within the grasp of the British industry. Current market prices indicate that a car of this kind would retail for approximately £1,400. Allowing, therefore, for the normal substantial discounts to the export trade, each car leaving these shores should represent approximately £1,000. In sum, every small car with special bodywork leaving these shores is worth, two normal cars and three utility types; every high-performance car sold is worth five normal cars and, roughly, seven utility types.

We know that we can make both categories with great success in the home market; we are, in fact, already doing so. The question at stake for the future, however, is can these cars be exported in what quantities and to what countries?

Here we are forced to recognize that Europe is impoverished for the next decade, and the rest of the world is remarkably reluctant to buy high-priced cars. It has, for instance, been sug-

gested that, in view of America's present position as the world's greatest creditor nation, her vast internal wealth, and the huge number of cars sold per annum, there might well be a large and permanent market for imported British cars.

Exchanging Goods

From the point of view of international economics, there is everything to be said for such an arrangement. We are the world's biggest buyer of U.S.A. products, and if we are to continue so America must—repeat must—buy goods from us. Whether these goods can take the form of motorcars in large quantities is doubtful on account of the very small market in the U.S.A. for any specialized type or high-priced vehicle. So far as deviations from normal type is concerned, the American picture in 1939 was as follows:—

Body Type	No.	Percentage
Open four-seater	200	.01
Open four-seater	428	.02
Convertible coupe	51,080	1.78
Convertible cabriolet	7,167	.25
Fixed-head coupe	462,818	16.14
Fixed-head sedan	1,065,399	37.20
Four-door sedan	1,240,329	43.56
All other closed cars	4,150	.14
Chucks	25,112	.88
Total	2,805,290	100.00

It will be noted that fixed-head coupes and sedans of various styles account for over 90 per cent of the sales.

One might suppose that, in view of the very high salaries paid in the U.S.A. and the low rate of tax thereon, that high-priced models would sell well, but it is an astonishing fact that the number of high-priced cars in the U.S.A. is not only less in proportion to the total sales than it is in the United Kingdom, but the absolute number of such cars sold is lower! Statistics on sale of cars by price groups in England are not available, but it is safe to assume that, in pre-war years, all cars over 14 h.p. sold for over £250. On this assumption, the numbers sold at over £250 from 1935-38 were:—

	United Kingdom	U.S.A.
1935	67,000	42,500
1936	74,000	54,000
1937	82,000	40,000
1938	54,600	45,500

In 1940 only 121 U.S.A. cars out of a total of 3,692,000 cost over \$800.

A Limited Market

There are complex technical and sociological roots to account for this reluctance of the wealthiest country in the world to support an extensive sale of high-priced cars, but the implications for the English exporter are plain. He must not consider obtaining 1 per cent on a market of 3,000,000 cars, but aim at securing 10 per cent in a market of, say, 50,000 cars.

Alternatively, by high pressure propaganda the Americans must be sold the notion that it is really worth while to pay more for a specialized type of vehicle, for it is not lack of purchasing power, but lack of sales appeal, that keeps the production of high-priced vehicles on such a meagre level.

This is mainly caused by the excellent performance and appointments of the low-priced models, and we must, therefore, if we are to secure this market, seek with all means in our power to build "the car that is different."

It is, however, obvious that a great effort will be required over a period of time before any considerable results are achieved. Meanwhile, we might export 5,000 high-priced cars a year to the States and 2,500 to the rest of the world.

In sum, we should be able to reckon on a basic export market for 100,000 motorcars with £20,000,000 a year. We could add to this by between 2.7 million and 4.7 million by the sale of low-priced utility cars, and, taking an average of \$800 per car, add another £5,500,000 by the sale of high-priced cars of specialized models. These figures give £30,000,000 per annum as the ceiling for automobile exports.

The formation of a new Company, as has been announced, by V.M. Neumann, A/S, holders of all Nuffield franchises in Denmark. This will be known as Dansk Overolsk. Motor Industri A/S, and will be solely responsible for the importing and distributing of cars, commercial vehicles and marine and industrial engines for the organization.

The N.R.M.A. and R.A.C.A. describe the "New South Wales Main Roads Department plan for the construction of Australia's first ultra-modern motorway as most astonishing."

Your Driver
Rating

If your score is:—
Over 100: You are a driver of ability above the average.
Between 85 and 100: You are a safe average driver, unlikely to get into trouble but unappreciative of some of the finer points. This test should help you there.

Below 85: There is still plenty of room for improvement!

Incidentally, if you want to get a really accurate score, let a friend who knows your driving ability mark your score also. This is important: the difference between how good you think you are and how good your friends think you are may give you something to think about!

A Matter
Of Spelling

Is it "tire" or "tyre"?

H. A. Fowler, author of "Modern English Usage" and co-worker on the "Pocket Oxford Dictionary," makes the following comment:—

"The Oxford English Dictionary regards the word as a shortening of 'attire'—the wheel's attire, clothing or accoutrements; and it states the spelling facts thus:—

"From 15th to 17th century spelt 'tire' and 'tyre' indifferently. Before 1700 'tyre' became generally obsolete, and 'tire' remained as the regular form, as it still does in America; but in Great Britain 'tyre' has been recently revived as the popular term for the rubber rim of..."

"From this it appears that there is nothing to be said for 'tyre,' which is etymologically wrong, as well as needlessly divergent from our own older and the present American usage."

So be it then, so far as the Motor Page of the "China Mail" is concerned; TIRE it is, from now on. Proof-readers, please note!

Britain will be able to export seven thousand cars to Belgium this year under the Belgian import quota system. A quota of seven thousand has also been set for United States cars, with five thousand for France and two thousand from the Czech Skoda Works.

According to the latest estimates of the Australian Department of Transport, 116,000 new cars will be needed in Australia before the end of this year in order to supply those who must have transport for business or professional reasons.

Diary Of A Hong
Kong Motorist

It is easy to see from the number of "L" signs on cars nowadays that more and more people are learning to drive. On any trip to Kowloon-long, which is a favourite spot for learner drivers, one encounters dozens of drivers in the making. Quite often there are some learning on left-hand drive cars, surely adding to their difficulties.

I turned a corner the other day to find a left hand driver, driven by a learner, coming straight for me on the wrong side of the road. Over-taking also presents a problem for the left-hand drive car, even for experienced drivers, as on these narrow roads it is not always easy to pull out far enough to see if all is clear before overtaking.

I was walking along Nathan Road near the Alhambra Theatre recently. Suddenly there appeared a Hudson car, weaving in and out of traffic, doing very much more than 20 m.p.h. It then overtook a Police station wagon that was cruising along, and I fully expected the police car to give chase. But nothing happened. The Hudson finally disappeared from the view near Jordan Road, after overtaking seven or eight more vehicles.

This is a very dangerous 20 m.p.h. area, and has been the scene of many accidents. If I had been in that police car, I would have given the driver of a ticket both for dangerous driving and for exceeding the speed limit. Perhaps that police car was not manned by traffic police, and so could not be bothered to do anything.

I can remember the days before the war, when a certain extremely eager traffic inspector used to park his car at the side road near the Blue Taxi-cabs, and vice to anyone who came out of the controlled area at anything much over 20. In those days, the 20 m.p.h. limit ended quite near the Blue Taxi-cabs premises.

Having been warned of the very likely possibility of being presented with a ticket by this traffic inspector, I used to watch my speedometer very closely. Driving a large car, it is very easy to exceed 20 without noticing it.

Most of us who drove cars here before the war will agree that it is high time something was done. The inexperienced, the careless and the reckless driver take much of the joy from driving, and in the end we must all suffer under a load of new regulations designed to curb the comparatively few reckless ones.

Whilst on this subject of 20 m.p.h. limits, it seems to me that these signs could be made larger and placed in more prominent positions. I have more than once driven through these controlled areas without knowing it was controlled until I saw the sign showing the end of the controlled area.

The beginning of such a limit should be very clearly marked, possibly with a warning, 30 or 50 yards before, reading "20 m.p.h. speed limit ahead." It is a fact that many drivers do not seem to know which are one way streets. The excuse in traffic court always seems to be, "I didn't notice the sign." Perhaps not always, but quite often this is a genuine excuse.

One very desirable improvement in highway travel today is that for urgent revival in road courtesy.

Road courtesy costs little; its universal practice could be priceless. Here are a few suggestions:—

Give generous warning when about to overtake—not a blast on the hooter for the car of the driver as you draw level! Give free movement to the car ascending the hill you are descending; it is the other fellow's right of way!

Give signals clearly, with time to spare. Offer your services if help seems wanting.

Slow down when meeting or overtaking riders, especially with led horses. Be ready with a word of thanks and a smile when occasion merits.

Acknowledge all courtesies extended to you. Finally, apart from making things happier for everyone, oneself included, road courtesy more than anything else contributes to road safety. It is worth remembering.

A list of prohibited imports into Peru includes motorcars selling at more than \$1,500.

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23rd Sept.

"TJIPONDOK" due from Japan, Sailing for
Java ports
27th Sept.

"TJIBADAK" Due from Macassar, Sailing for Manila,
& Java ports, 8th Oct. 23rd Oct.
Sailing for Swatow,
Amoy & Shanghai,
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Agents K.P.M. LINE
(ORIENT JAVA AFRICA LINE).
Ship due from Loading for
"STRAAT MALAKKA" due from Shanghai, 23rd Sept. Manila, Singapore, Belra, Durban, East London, Fort Elizabeth, Montevideo, Capetown, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, 24th Sept.

Transshipment cargo on through bill of lading accepted for Dar-es-Salaam, Mombasa & Zanzibar.

"TEGELBERG" South America & South Africa, 25th Sept. Sailing for Shanghai 7th October, 20th September.

(DELI-STRAITS-CHINA LINE)
due from Sailing for
"VAN HEUTSZ" due from Belawan, Penang & Singapore, 26th Sept. Sailing for Swatow & Amoy, 27th Sept.

"BOISSEVAIN" Sailing for Amoy, 4th Oct. Singapore, 5th October.

"HEINRICH JESSEN" Sailing for Amoy & Swatow, 13th Oct. Singapore, Penang & Belawan, 20th October.

Agents SILVER LINE LTD.
"SILVEROAK" due from U.S. Atlantic ports, December. Sailing for U.S. Atlantic Coast via Suez.

Agents HOLLAND-FAST ASIA LINE
"BREDERO" due from Europe, early October. Sailing for Manila/Singapore Colombo/Suez/Port Said/Genoa/Marseilles/Antwerp/Rotterdam/Amsterdam/Hamburg/Copenhagen/Gotenburg/Oslo, early October.

"RIDDERKERK" Europe, early October. Sailing for Manila/Singapore Colombo/Suez/Port Said/Genoa/Marseilles/Antwerp/Rotterdam/Amsterdam/Hamburg/Copenhagen/Gotenburg/Oslo, early November.

"ALPHERAT" Europe, Mid November. Sailing for Manila/Singapore Colombo/Suez/Port Said/Genoa/Marseilles/Antwerp/Rotterdam/Amsterdam/Hamburg/Copenhagen/Gotenburg/Oslo, early December.

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ARRIVALS

From	Date	Vessel
Atlantic Coast via Los Angeles	26th Sept. Late Oct.	m.v. "HALLAND" m.v. "DONA ANICETA"

SAILINGS

For	Date	Vessel
Atlantic Coast via Los Angeles	8th Oct. Late Oct.	m.v. "BENARES" m.v. "DONA ANICETA"

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m.s. "CITY OF ALMA" about 8th October.

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NO STRAITJACKET OF UNITED KINGDOM TRADE U.S. Loan Agreement Cleared Up

London, Sept. 18.
The non-discrimination clause 9 of the American loan agreement, which prevents Britain from deliberately seeking Empire purchases at the expense of United States suppliers, was never intended to be a "straitjacket of British trade," Mr. John Snyder, Secretary of the United States Treasury, said in a statement tonight. Interpretation of the clause was still under discussion by the American and British authorities, his statement said.

H.K. Stock Exchange

Fears that employers and employees in the new Labour troubles may force the issue to a strike have considerably dampened the market's activities. Since the beginning of the week there has been an increasing contraction of trading, with quotations sagging owing to the lack of support and not by nervous dumping.

Watsons and Dairy Farms have "withstood the uncertainties of the market, both having registered a good advance during the week. It is possible, from signs, that a break in price of the popular stocks would meet early resistance."

H.K. Govt. Loans: 4% Loan 107 1/2; 5% Loan 110 1/2.

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First Post-War School Soccer This Afternoon

Efforts to revive school football by the Education Department and Hong Kong Football Association have met with some degree of success in that the first post-war school competition will start this afternoon on the Club ground.

Sing Tao's Last Games

Chinese footballers of the Sing Tao Sports Club of Hong Kong, who finish their English tour with a match against Barnet on Saturday, are scheduled to play two games in Holland before they leave for home on Oct. 2.

The Chinese will play the Blauw Wit Club of Amsterdam on Sept. 24 and the Rotterdam Club in Rotterdam on Sept. 30.—Associated Press.

American Baseball

New York, Sept. 19.

Baseball scores:—

National		
B. H. E.		
Brooklyn	7	4
Pittsburgh	8	10
Winning pitcher Kirby Hiebert		
New York	9	14
Chicago	5	10
Winning pitcher Jones		
Cincinnati	9	15
Philadelphia	4	12
Winning pitcher Eddie Brant		

American

Chicago	1	4
New York	3	7
Winning pitcher Frank Shea		
St. Louis	6	13
Boston	10	16
Winning pitcher Bob Klingler		

—Associated Press.

The first post-war aquatic sports of the Hong Kong Police will be held this evening at the Victoria Recreation Club.

WOMAN GAOLED FOR STEALING BOY

"How would you like your child to be treated in the same way?" asked Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr at Kowloon yesterday before passing sentence of 18 months' hard labour on Chan Ying, 27, married woman, convicted on the charge of stealing a four-year-old boy.

Another woman, Li Sau-hung, 34, who paid \$124 to Chan for the child, "as funeral expenses for the child's mother," was fined \$25 for taking part in the transaction of the child.

Detective Inspector Kenneth C.Y. Siu informed His Worship that the second accused was taken in by first defendant's statement that the boy's parents were dead.

Feeling sorry for Chan, who was the girl-sister of the boy's mother, Li paid \$24 more than the agreed price of \$100 for the child, said Det. Inspector Siu.

The facts of the case, as outlined by the prosecuting officer, were that the boy's father, Chong Keli-yim, reported to the Kowloon City Police Station at 11 p.m. on Aug. 22 that his son had been missing since 1 p.m. that day.

On Sept. 15, at 2 p.m., the father called at the Station with the information that he saw his son, Chong Tin-hung, being carried in the arms of a woman at Ta Ku Ling Road, near Carpenter Road. He added that his wife was trailing the woman.

Detectives Ho Shing Tuen and Chu Kong were sent out with the father and, at the stationery of 60 Ta Ku Ling Road, arrested second accused, who told them that she had adopted the child from Chan Ying on Aug. 25.

She produced a red paper receipt for \$124 as payment for the funeral expenses of the child's mother. The receipt was signed by the first accused and another woman, Chan Mei-lan. Li then took the detectives to the first defendant.

Subsequent inquiries by the two detectives and Detective Wong Ming revealed that Chan

Extra Race Meeting Handicaps

The following are the handicaps for 8th Extra Race Meeting on Saturday, September 27, 1947.

1st Race—Point Neplan Stakes. (2) Class, 1 Mile.—Betty Lou (145), Bunge (153), Empress Gate (153), Happy Season (150), Kingfisher (150), Lola Sapola (150), Ruby Star (145), Sunny (150).

2nd Race—Gosford Handicap. (1st Section) "C" Class, Six Furlongs.—Arabian Moon (139), Cassie (147), Crown Witness (150), Eastern Diamond (145), Emerald (140), Flying Arrow (160), Flying Wheel (138), Hui Mei Beauty (148), Midnight Express (137), Peacock (150), Percy (144), Tootsie (144).

3rd Race—Vauvise Handicap. (1st Section) "B" Class, 1 Mile.—Argentine Moon (139), Elmer (144), Fifth Alarm (141), Hoi Hoi (147), Hurricane (142), Rose Emma (147), Royal Commission (145), Spanish Onion (142), Thunderbolt (140), V. J. Day (159), Wilhelmna (147), Wong (155).

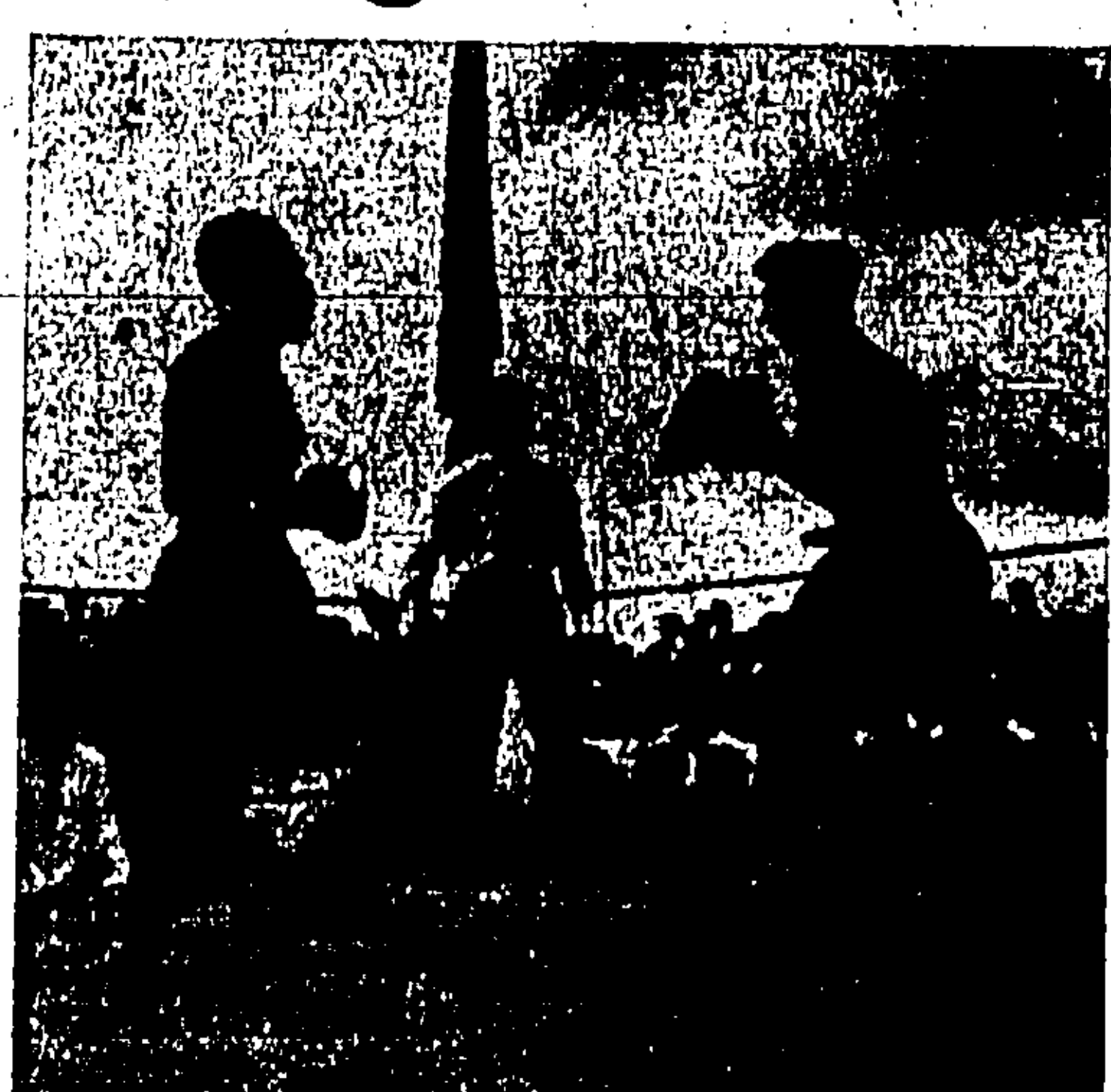
4th Race—Port Phillip Stakes. (2nd Section) "B" Class, 1 Mile.—Arlfield (153), Blackie (153), Jadestone (143), Jinx (143), Mastermind (146), Jeep (143), Tunny (153).

5th Race—Autumn Plate. Six Furlongs.—Airborne (145), Bashful Beauty (150), Cooper (135), Daisy Bell (142), Jean Lee (135), Kim (147), Shannon (147), Snooktops (137), Sunlight (150).

6th Race—Vauvise Handicap. (2nd Section) "B" Class, 1 Mile.—Cooper (140), Happy (150), Jeep (143), Jinx (143), Lightning (153), Lucky Strike (150), Masterpiece (152), Red Fox (140), Shanghai Beauty (139), Speedway (148), Sunshine (140), The Wolf (157), Whirlaway (150).

7th Race—Gosford Handicap. (2nd Section) "C" Class, Six Furlongs.—Al Fresco (140), Argus (141), Blue Peter (145), Burgomaster (140), Canary (142), Pat Choy (150), Golden Wheel (142), Honeybell (147), Kookaburra (145), Souvenir (153).

Boxing At The Ritz



Last week's boxing at Ritz brought to light two very promising brothers—Liu Hon-ming and Liu Hon-ling. Above are Liu Hon-ming (right) and Tsang Yan at the start of their fight which ended in a win for Liu by a technical K.O. The loser's nose was broken.

Sumatra Leader Proposes N.E.I. Referendum

Bookit Tinggi (Sumatra), Sept. 19. Republican Vice-President Mohammed Hatta challenged the Netherlands today to agree to an internationally supervised referendum so that Sumatra's 9,000,000 inhabitants could choose freely between the present Republic and "small Dutch-controlled puppet states."

President Hatta proposed the referendum in an interview after his arrival in London. He said that the Dutch Government had been unwilling to accept the principle of self-determination for the people of Sumatra. He said that the Dutch Government had been unwilling to accept the principle of self-determination for the people of Sumatra. He said that the Dutch Government had been unwilling to accept the principle of self-determination for the people of Sumatra.

Thousands of cheering Indonesians, some armed with bamboo spears, greeted the first foreigner to visit Sumatra's provincial capital since the outbreak of hostilities.

The conference conferred lengthily with President Hatta and then inspected the surrounding countryside.

Two British military observers made a first-hand inspection of the Indonesian frontlines 15 miles west of Padang.

A dispatch from Medan, North Sumatra, said the consular party arrived there before noon on Friday from Bookit Tinggi, which is known by the Dutch as Fort de Kock.

Hatta's Views. Vice-President Hatta said the Republican Sumatra Government supports Premier Sukarno's offer to renew negotiations with the Dutch "possibly on the basis of the Linggadjati agreement," provided a third power supervises the negotiations to prevent unilateral

cross-country race over a five-mile course at Malton, Buckinghamshire, on Thursday in 24 minutes 46 seconds.

Zatopek, a Czech Army officer, one of Europe's best distance runners, is fabled to win the 5,000 metres at next year's Olympic Games in London.

In Thursday's race he led from the start and finished nearly two minutes ahead of L. Thyse of Belgium, whose time was 26 minutes 33 seconds.

In the shooting contest on the tricky Blaisey ranges in Surrey, Norway won with a total of 25 points, France being second with 20 and the R.A.F. third with 15.—Associated Press.

Stan Hawthorne, contender for the vacant British lightweight title, has signed to fight Arthur Van Clarke, Belgian lightweight, at King's Hall, Belfast, on Sept. 27.

Bunty Doran, Irish bantamweight champion, fights Joe Cornillon of Belgium on the same bill.—Associated Press.

Emil Zatopek of Czechoslovakia won the Britannia Shield for English League sides have been included in Scotland's international soccer team to play Ireland in Belfast on Saturday, Oct. 4.

The Scottish team selected is: Miller, Celtic; Young, Glasgow Rangers; Shaw, Glasgow Rangers; Macaulay, Arsenal; Woodburn, Glasgow Rangers; Forbes, Sheffield United; Waddell, Glasgow Rangers; Thornton, Glasgow Rangers; Delaney, Manchester United; Steel, Derby County; and Liddell, Liverpool.—Associated Press.

Lord Nathan Pays Tribute To China

Nanking, Sept. 19.

Paying a high tribute to China's leaders as well as her "great people who have suffered so much for so long as our trusted Allies until victory was achieved," Lord Nathan, the British Minister of Civil Aviation told Reuters in an interview today that the main purpose of his visit to China was in connection with the preparation of regular air services following the conclusion of the Sino-British bilateral air transport agreement.

Lord Nathan, who arrived in Nanking from Hong Kong by air yesterday, said that routes had to be surveyed, airports prepared and crews assembled and trained for future regular flights between China and the United Kingdom.

Lord Nathan said that it was his "Red Letter Day" today as he was scheduled to meet President Chiang Kai-shek this afternoon.

He revealed that two Dakotas were in Hong Kong ready for operation as soon as arrangements here were completed.—Reuters.

French Plan Rejected

(Continued from Page 1)

about a lasting peace on a basis of justice and equality. We appeal to the American people, champions of liberty, to support the Viet Nam people in their struggle for the same ideal."

President Chiang Kai-shek: "We refuse to accept the peace proposals made by the French Government in the speech of M. Bollaert, High Commissioner in Indo-China, on September 10, 1947, because they disregard the principles of the Atlantic Charter. We ask you to intervene so as to bring about a lasting peace on a basis of justice and equality."

Cables were also sent to the President of India, the President of Pakistan, and to the United Nations Security Council.

"No Confidence." Meanwhile, Reuters says that the Cochinchina Council, at a special session in Saigon today, introduced a new compilation into the French-Indo-China dispute, when it passed a motion of no confidence in Dr. Le Van Hach, pro-French President of Cochinchina, autonomous republic in Indo-China which has functioned for eighteen months with French approval.

The Cochinchina Council's resolution requested the French High Commissioner for Indo-China, M. Emile Bollaert, to arbitrate in the "deadlock."

It has caused complications because some of the parties want Cochinchina to be part of the Viet Nam Republic, and call Dr. Le Van Hach's government "a discredited puppet administration," while others want Cochinchina to keep its separate political identity.

Another Reuters message says: "The ancient political structure is crumbling to the dust of a general nationalist movement throughout the whole of Asia," declared M. Emile Bollaert, the French High Commissioner in Indo-China, in a telegram to the French Radical Socialist Party's annual Congress here today.

"It is now a question of substituting a new balance with a resolute, progressive spirit which takes into consideration the interests of France and the legitimate aspirations of the Indo-Chinese people," he added.

"I am convinced that this balance will be established, because it is the law of life."

Exchange. Hanoi, Sept. 19. The British Consul, Trevor Wilson, has obtained the permission of the French High Commissioner Emile Bollaert to seek an exchange of prisoners between the French and Vietnam authorities.

A similar attempt by a representative of the Swiss Red Cross failed last summer.—Associated Press.

U.K. FOOTBALL. London, Sept. 18. Results of football games played in England tonight were: Division II—Doncaster 3 Bradford 0.

Division III Southern: Queen's Park Rangers 4 Notts Co. 1; Swansea 3 Southend 0.—Reuters.

WOMAN DRIVER ACQUITTED OF ACCOUNTANT'S DEATH

A verdict of "Death by misadventure" was returned by Mr. W. H. Latimer at the conclusion of the inquiry, held at Kowloon yesterday, into the death of 30-year-old Liu On-shing, accountant of the Fukien Provincial Bank, who died as the result of traffic accident at Jordan Road at 7 p.m. on July 9.

Inspector J. Scrim appeared for the Police, while Mr. E. S. C. Brooks and Mr. Marcus da Silva held watching briefs on behalf of the widow and Mrs. Erminia Robertson, the driver, respectively.

In evidence, Li Shui, puller of rickshaw No. 5, stated that his vehicle was parked near the Union Church signpost with two other rickshaws behind him.

He did not see the car approaching him until it was "two paces away," and making towards him "at a high speed."

Smashed. He was knocked down, he said, and suffered injuries which necessitated his remaining in hospital for a few days. His rickshaw was smashed.

Another rickshaw puller, Choi Ming-shu, testified to having seen a man knocked down by a motor vehicle, and that the man was walking near the signpost.

Lieut. Bryan Phillips, R.N.R., who was with Mrs. Robertson at the time, said that about 4 p.m. on that day he left 13 Playing Field Road, driving car 1950, accompanied by Mrs. Robertson, two children, an amah, and a chauffeur.

On returning from a swim, continued witness, he dropped the party at 13 Playing Field Road and went with Mrs. Robertson for a trial run over the course which he presumed Mrs. Robertson would be taken over when she took her driving test.

Changed Gear. When near Jordan Road he instructed her to make a right-hand turn. Mrs. Robertson, said witness, put out her right hand to signify her intention of turning, and changed into second gear.

She started to turn round the central button and got about half-way across when he saw an automobile coming "very fast" straight up Nathan Road from the direction of Yaumati, and trying to pass in front of the car.

Continuing, witness said that he shouted out to Mrs. Robertson to "look out."

She averted to the left to avoid the cyclist and applied the brakes. He felt the pressure of the brakes going on, felt a slight bump, and the car stopped.

In reply to Inspector Scrim, witness said that Mrs. Robertson did everything possible and that it was impossible for him to help her. He could not apply the hand brake as it was on the other side of Mrs. Robertson.

To Mr. Brooks, witness said that he did not know the number of the automobile nor what happened to the driver.

Findings. In his findings, His Worship said: "Apart from the statutory offence of having no 'L' plates," the conduct of Mrs. Robertson does not disclose that degree of criminal negligence necessary to support a case of manslaughter.

"The Police, who made careful investigations of this case, appear to have arrived at the same conclusion as no action was taken in the Statutory 14 days as provided by the Ordinance."

Pleading guilty through Mr. Silva to the summons of driving without 'L' plates, Mrs. Robertson was fined \$50 by Mr. Latimer at the conclusion of the inquest.

Archer Says He Didn't Shoot Buyer

Shanghai, Sept. 19. Charles P. Archer, Hong Kong-born British subject and the first Briton to stand trial before a major criminal court since 1784, today insisted that he was driving the car when the Chinese gold black marketer was shot and that he thought that it was a blow-out instead of murder.

Archer pinned the blame squarely on the American Army corporal Thomas Malloy, now under life sentence, for complicity in the slaying although the dying black marketer, Yu Shon-shao, named Archer as the assassin.

He said Malloy wanted to buy gold bars and that they rented a taxi and picked up Yu and drove into Hungjiao suburbs. Then, said Archer, he heard a shot and looked around to find Malloy had shot the gold dealer.

Archer said he was too confused to report the slaying to the police and, instead, he took his wife to a cinema the same night after dropping Malloy at an Army billet and returning the taxi. Mrs. Archer sat in the court near the widow of the dead man, nursing a young baby.

The last Briton tried in China was a gunner aboard a British ship who loaded a cannon when the ship fired a gun.

Printed and published for the proprietors, The Newpaper Enterprise, Limited, by WONG JAMES KATZ, Windsor House, Hong Kong.